The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII .....NO. 5348. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Trouble Apprehended at the English Parliamentary Elections.

Troops Sent to Blackburn in Lancaster County.

Late Interesting Intelligence from Mexico.

Proposition to Remove the Speaker of the Tennessee Senate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Parliamentary Elections.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Parliamentary elections commence to-morrow. Most extensive measures of precaution against disturbances at the polls have been taken by the Police authorities. Troops have been sent to Blackburn, an important borough in the County of Lancaster, where serious trouble is feared.

The New Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

It is announced that Rev. WILLIAM THORNTON, D. D., now Archbishop of York, succeeds the late Rev. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY as Archbishop of Canterbury, and that Rev. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D. D., now Bishop of Oxford, succeeds to the vacant see at York.

RUSSIA.

Action of the International Military Commission.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The International Military Commission have agreed to prohibit the use, in time of war, of all explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grammes.

AUSTRIA.

New Army Regulation—Baron Von Beust's Recent Speech.

VIENNA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The *Reichsrath* has passed the bill prescribing new regulations for the army of reserve, and for soldiers of three year's service. Before the passage of the bill, Baron VON BEUST carefully explained his former speech so as to remove all cause for anxiety.

MEXICO.

Political Trials—Senor Romero Charged with Acts Contrary to the Laws—The Insurrections.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following news has been received from Mexico: The National Congress is about to try several important persons, among whom are the following: Señor HUERTA, Member of Congress, who is accused of being implicated in the conspiracy of Michoacan; Gen. MEJIA, Secretary of War, for expending moneys without the authorization of Congress, and Gov. MONTEVERDE, of Sonora, for violation of the Constitution. Congressman ZAMBRANA has accused Señor ROMERO, late Minister to Washington, of acts contrary to the laws of Congress.

Gen. ESCOBEDO is actively engaged in prosecuting operations against the insurrectionists in Tamaulipas. Troops have been dispatched against the bandits in the State of Puebla. NORIEGA, at the head of a revolutionary band, was in the neighborhood of Huasca.

The arrest of the Secretary of the State of Vera Cruz was made on the ground that he had violated the laws in accepting a civil office while holding a position in the army. Gen. CANTO, the alleged assassin of Gen. PATONI, upon being brought before a civil court to answer the charge against him, demanded a military trial. After arguments on both sides the Court reserved its decision.

CUBA.

Closing of Certain Ports in the Eastern Department.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Captain-General LERSUNDI has issued a proclamation closing for exports and imports all ports in the Eastern Department of Cuba, where no Custom-houses have been established.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Mr. Howe's Recent Nova Scotia Letter—Reply of the Executive Council.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Hon. J. HOWE's letter continues to excite much attention. The members of the Executive Council held a meeting to consider the letter, and to-day publish the minutes of the Council contradicting some of Mr. HOWE's statements. It is admitted that Mr. HOWE at the Repeal Convention suggested, as one mode of getting free from the Canadian Confederation, that the members of both Parliaments should declare their independence and head the insurrectionary movement; but a proposal so absurd only provokes a general smile. They deny that Mr. HOWE proposed the Council should tender their resignations, and inform Gov. DOYLE that he could not hold office under him while he held a commission from Lord MONCK, and not from the Queen. The proposition that the members of the Nova Scotia Legislature and Dominion Parliament should appeal to the country and pile up such a majority as could not be misinterpreted in England, was never made. Had such advice been given, it must have anxiously engaged the attention of the Government. They protest against aspersion upon earnestness and patriotism, and declare they will not yield to Mr. HOWE in the determination to maintain their honor and integrity untarnished.

Condition of the Commercial Bank of St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, Thursday, Nov. 12.

There is a better feeling concerning the Commercial Bank. The bank is paying notes to depositors. These notes are current at eighty-five to ninety cents per dollar.

A Schooner Disabled Near Toronto—New Railroad Project.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *W. B. Allen*, laden with wheat for Oswego, went ashore on the island last night, and is leaking badly. The City Council passed a law granting $400,000 to build a narrow-gauge railway. A soldier named LAMB laid down on the railway track, near the barracks, when drunk, last evening, and was run over by a train and cut in two.

Brutal Prize Fights near Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Nov. 12.

To-day two prize fights were fought on Peche Island. The first was between two "light weights"—HALLERAN, of Cleveland, and BRODERICK, of Chicago. They fought sixteen rounds in forty minutes, and had to give way for the main attraction of the day. They fought for $50, and divided the spoils. Both were pretty badly punished. The fight between GALLAGHER and ELLIOTT was in the same ring, and was a determined and brutal affair. It ended in a rough-and-tumble encounter. JOE PARISH, of Cleveland, was umpire for GALLAGHER, and DENNIS MOYNAHAN, of Detroit, and JOHNNY MACEY, of Cleveland, seconded him. The same offices were respectively performed for ELLIOT by DAN. LEROY, of Troy, N. Y.; DAN. BROWN, of New-York, and TOM. ALLEN, of Cleveland. JOE. COLBERT, of Philadelphia, was chosen referee. He was throughout the fight completely managed by ELLIOTT's party, and it was quite apparent that had he decided against ELLIOTT he would have been killed. The fight commenced at 2:08 o'clock and lasted one hour and seventeen minutes, during which time twenty-one rounds were fought.

TENNESSEE.

Proposition to Remove the Speaker of the Senate.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Senator COLE, of Hamilton, introduced a preamble and resolution in the Legislature to-day, to the effect that: "Whereas, D. W. C. SENTER, the Speaker of the Senate, was a member of the Confederate Legislature of Tennessee, under ISHAM HARRIS, has favored many acts oppressive of Union people, and has been clearly guilty of conspiracy and treason against the Government; that, whereas, he was clearly ineligible to office under the third section of the Fourteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution, all acts which he has signed as Speaker of the Senate are illegal, and therefore the Speaker's chair should be declared vacant, and the Senate proceed at once to the election of a new presiding officer." The document created a great deal of excitement in the Legislature, as it was entirely unexpected. It lies over for action to-morrow, when a stormy time is anticipated.

Important Railroad Bill Passed by the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A bill passed the Senate on the first reading to-day, providing for the sale of the Nashville and Northwestern, Edgefield and Kentucky, Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and Manchester and McMinnville Railroads. The bill empowers the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, as Commissioners, to sell said roads. If a sale is not made, they are authorized to lease the roads.

The Unclaimed Arms at Memphis from New-York.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

It appears that the arms consigned to L. HELMAN were bought by CHEESMAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on speculation, and sent here to be sold. HELMAN refused to have anything to do with them, and they were stored, subject to the order of the shippers.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Sailing of the Contoocook—List of Her Officers—Forthcoming Experiments with the Rodman Gun.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The United States steamer *Contoocook*, flagship of the Atlantic Squadron, and flying the flag of Rear-Admiral HENRY K. HOFF, sailed at noon to-day for Havana, direct. The following is a complete list of her officers:

Admiral and staff; Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff; Fleet Captain, S. C. P. De Kalb; Fleet Lieutenant-Commander, Marston Miles; Rear-Admiral's Secretary, Fred. G. Mason; Midshipman and Aid, Richardson Glover; Admiral's Clerk, Lawrence B. Hoff. Officers of the Flagship—Captain, Geo. B. Balch; Lieutenant-Commander, Mathew Green; Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander B. F. Day; Navigator and Ordnance Officers, Lieut.-Commanders W. R. Bridgman and Yates Sterling; Lieutenants, Geo. M. Armenbrout and G. T. F. Wilde; Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Miller; Fleet Paymaster, J. D. Murray; Fleet Engineer, T. A. Shock; Fleet Marine Officer, Capt. H. A. Bartlett; Chaplain, J. J. Kane; Assistant Surgeons, Geo. F. Culbreth and J. G. Ayers; Second-Lieutenant United States Marine Corps, A. L. Watson; First Assistant Engineers, O. H. Lackey and H. D. McEwen; Second Assistant Engineer, A. F. McElwell; Third Assistant Engineer, C. M. Rea; Midshipmen, Geo. C. Clay, Geo. M. Williams, E. D. E. Heald; F. H. Delano, A. C. English, Robt. M. Thompson, T. F. Wood, H. M. Quallman, J. B. Smith, H. C. Stinson, C. W. Chipp, W. M. Cowgill, Alfred Elliott, Jas. D. AdoMs and C. W. Jarbal; Fleet-master's Clerk, J. J. Connelly; Boatswain, A. M. Pomeroy; Gunner, James Hayes.

The *Contoocook* carries out 286 men, and will probably be absent some two or three months, inspecting the vessels in the Gulf Squadron, and looking after our interests in the vicinity of Cuba.

The United States steamer *Colonel Rucker*, Capt. BELL, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, having on board the ponderous twelve-inch rifle Rodman gun for this fortress. It was cast some two months ago at the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburg, Penn.; weighs 53,225 pounds, and is the second one of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The first one was cast at the same works before the late war broke out, and when loaded on a vessel at Baltimore for this post, was rolled overboard by some Baltimoreans. The gun was, however, recovered, and mounted on this fort. Since the close of the war she was taken on the beach to be tested, and burst after having some 700 rounds fired from her. The gun which arrived yesterday will be used about the 20th inst., for experimental firing on a large stone target, erected during the past Summer by the Engineers' Department at this place. The experiments were to have taken place some two months ago, but have been delayed in order to have the twelve-inch gun here for the occasion. It is understood that Gen GRANT, Secretary SCHOFIELD and a number of other prominent officers will be present to witness the firing.

The three companies of heavy artillery which were ordered to Atlanta, Columbia and Raleigh, a short time previous to the election, have returned to the fortress this evening.

THE ELECTIONS.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The full official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: GRANT, 342,280; SEYMOUR, 313,382. GRANT's majority, 28,898.

Official Vote of Onondaga County, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The following are the official returns from Onondaga County: Republican Electors, 12,635; Democratic Electors, 9,217. The Republican majority is 3,418. GRISWOLD's majority is 3,229.

The Vote of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The vote of this State stands, with one parish incomplete, GRANT, 26,552; SEYMOUR, 81,742. The Democratic majority is 55,190. The official count will vary from this but a little.

Oregon Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

SEYMOUR carries Oregon by about 200 majority.

A Democratic Congressman Elected in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Mr. JOHNSON, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Northern District by a small majority.

The City Election in Charleston, S. C., to be Contested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The Citizen's Party will contest the election for Mayor and Aldermen, on the ground that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation.

Attempt to Rob a Bank at Cobleskill, N. Y.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, last night. The burglars entered the bank through the front door, about 11 o'clock, and were discovered from the light of a dark-lantern. STANTON COURTER, cashier, entered while they were operating on the vault, when they made a hasty exit through the side window. The cashier fired at the last man, without effect. There were four in the party. They left a full set of tools behind.

State of the Florida Quarrel.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Nov. 12.

The criminal case against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON and Secretary ALDEN comes on to-morrow. The opinion of the Supreme Bench in relation to the impeachment of Gov. REED will not be rendered before the 19th inst.

White Lead Manufacturers' Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.

A convention of white lead manufacturers was held here yesterday. The objects were to effect a concert of action in matters relating to the trade, and to promote the interests of the white lead manufacturers exclusively by reducing the price of white lead, and thus ridding the market of adulterated material. Mr. WM. WOOD, of the Eagle White Lead Works of Cincinnati, presided. Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland and St. Louis companies were represented.

Mining Matters in California—Gen. McClellan Elected President of the University of California—Affairs in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Directors of the Ophir Mining Company have levied an assessment of $3 per share, delinquents allowed until the 12th of December to settle. The Savage Mining Company have omitted the October dividend.

The Board of Regents have elected Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN President of the University of California.

Late Arizona advices state that numerous Indian outrages had been committed. Gov. MCCORMICK disapproves of the recent massacre of the Indians by the whites near Lapaz, and has ordered that the principal actors be arrested. The Arizona Legislature will convene on the 3d of December.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The second trial of GEORGE W. COLE commenced here to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge HOGEBOOM presiding. A motion to postpone till to-morrow, on account of the absence of JAMES T. BRADY, was denied.

The panel of jurors was then called. Out of one hundred and fifty persons summoned, fifty-eight were drawn up to adjournment, of whom the following were accepted: SAMUEL TRULL, Cohoes; JOSEPH DEITZ, EZRA DICKEMAN and PATRICK LAMB, of Albany. Senator COLE, of California, brother of the prisoner, is attending the trial.

Murder and Fatal Accident in Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Nov. 12.

JOSIAH GORDON, a well-known character in the city, was shot and killed last night by MICHAEL KEHOE, the proprietor of a drinking saloon. KEHOE was arrested and committed for the Grand Jury. This morning, at an early hour, the body of JAMES GLENN, engineer of Holliday-street distillery, was found in the machinery crushed to a shapeless mass. It is supposed he was caught accidentally by the crank.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 12.—A fatal accident occurred at the Pembroke Iron Works last night. A wheel broke, killing two workmen instantly. Their names are BLACK and BROKEY. The mill was overflowed, and it will take about a week to repair the damages.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—A man named WATERS and two boys named SHULL and TOOL, have died from the effects of the boiler explosion in Shenandoah City, Schuylkill County, on Saturday last at the mines of MILLER SONS & ROADS. The engineer, named MCLAUGHLIN, is in a very critical condition. Two other persons were also badly injured.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The Convention of the General Council of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in America met in the First Lutheran Church this morning. There was a full attendance of delegates present. Rev. C. W. SCHAEFER, D.D., was elected President; H. W. ROTH and S. PARTH, Secretaries, and H. H. MAHLENBERG, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Gov. R. E. FENTON reviewed the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-first Regiments and the Thirty-first Brigade, New-York National Guard, this afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The weather is clear and cold. There was a heavy frost last night.

WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings of Fullerton, Yeaton & Co.—Result of the Investigation—An Animated Discussion in the White House—Gen. Grant's Visitors.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

District-Attorney COURTNEY and Marshal MURRAY arrived here this morning, and the White House has been the scene of a very animated discussion to-day. Daylight has been let into the underhanded *ex parte* proceedings of FULLERTON, YEATON & Co., and the President and the Attorney-General are in the possession of facts to-night which put a different face upon the case. COURTNEY and MURRAY are still alive officially, and probably will continue to be. The President, Attorney-General COURTNEY and FULLERTON were in consultation nearly all day, and the nefarious character of the affidavits was exposed by COURTNEY in FULLERTON's presence. He also exposed FULLERTON's connection as counsel for the parties indicted for fraud in New-York, which FULLERTON admitted. What will the public think of a proceeding against two officers who stand well upon their official record, based upon the affidavits of such a precious set as the following: BLAISDELL, who was concerned in the Burdell-Cunningham murder case, and who is under two indictments in New-York—one for fraudulent distilling, and one for perjury; DANIEL MESSMORE and FROST, under numerous indictments for whisky frauds committed as members of the Kentucky Bourbon Company; JAKE DEPEW, a most unmitigated vagabond about New-York, and more of this class, nearly all under indictments, for some of whom FULLERTON is counsel. The trials of some of these, which would have taken place this week, were postponed by order of the President, upon the representations of FULLERTON, so that they might be free to earn their immunity from punishment by adding to their crimes. Mr. COURTNEY to-day charged FULLERTON to his face, in the presence of the President, with setting on this scheme to have him suspended, because he (COURTNEY) had been for some time engaged in investigating FULLERTON's connection with certain alleged black-mailing operations and conspiracies. The evidence in this case was sufficiently strong to warrant the United States Grand Jury in finding a unanimous bill of indictment. The affidavits furnished by FULLERTON are mainly hearsay, and the parties asserted therein to have paid COURTNEY money have already pronounced the assertions infamous lies. Mr. COURTNEY told the President that he challenged the most rigid scrutiny into his official conduct, but objected to being tried by the *ex parte* statements of a set of villains who had thus far evaded justice, and were now trying to save their own necks. The imbroglio is a very ugly one as it stands, and the Attorney-General has his hands full to see that no injustice is done the District-Attorney, and at the same time keep in countenance the operations of FULLERTON, which are directed by the President. Marshal MURRAY returned to New-York to-night. Mr. COURTNEY remains.

GEN. GRANT'S VISITORS.

The usual number of visitors crowded Gen. GRANT's headquarters to-day, and all were received. When the subject of office is broached, Gen. GRANT diverts the conversation to another channel. If that channel be the Cabinet he listens to what is said but makes no sign or reply. If it then turns upon the weather he will be found to agree with his questioner. Certain gossip hunters and scandel-mongers who visit headquarters in the guise of correspondents, having been detected in quizzing the orderlies and clerks for information, orders have been given to them to refer all such inquisitors to staff officers.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Certain correspondents are responsible for the discovery that now it only takes two-thirds of all the States to ratify a constitutional amendment, instead of three-fourths, as is required by the Constitution. If this latter presumption still be correct, it will require twenty-eight States to ratify a universal suffrage amendment. The following list probably includes all the States whose Legislatures would not ratify: New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, California and Oregon—ten in number; thus causing the chances for ratification to depend on the probability of securing Georgia, California, or one of the unreconstructed States.

PERSONAL.

I learn on excellent authority that Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE will not allow his name to be used in connection with the position of Secretary of the Treasury under the new President. He would have strong support, but is not a candidate.

Ex-Secretary STANTON has returned to the city, after his extended absence in Ohio and Pennsylvania. His health is somewhat improved.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12.

STATISTICS OF TAXATION.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics is preparing an elaborate report upon the statistics of taxation in the United States. It will exhibit the Federal, State, county, township and corporation taxes in detail throughout the country. The total sum of these various revenues now exceed $700,000,000 per annum, a sum which forms a considerable portion of the entire earnings of the population. The various forms of taxation are discussed with minuteness. The report embraces the statistics of thirty-seven States, two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine counties, and a still larger number of municipalities.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

The clerks in the Redemption Bureau were to-day engaged in counting the money recovered from the steamer *Jacob Carter*. The greater part of it was much charred, and the remainder burnt to cinders. The entire sum was about $200,000. Upward of one-half of the denominational amount has thus far been recognized, and measures will be taken to indemnify the owners or those responsible for the money.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington interested in an air-line railroad to New-York City, and a connection with the Virginia Central Railroad, so as to form a direct connection with Cincinnati and the West, and other railroad interests, was held to-day, and attended by numerous influential and wealthy citizens. The object was stated to be, independence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a riddance of the forty cent tax now imposed on passengers between Baltimore and Washington, and cheaper freights. A committee of fifteen was appointed to take such action as is necessary to procure charters for all railroads which the city may require, and also to prevent the collection of the tax levied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

THE JEFF. DAVIS WARDROBE.

Publication having to-day been made of the opening of the box at the Treasury Department containing an old calico dress and a woman's shawl and waterproof cloak, labeled "taken from the person of JEFFERSON DAVIS at the time of his capture, by Col. PRITCHARD," a telegram was this afternoon received from a lady in Philadelphia, asking Gen. SPINNER to lend these articles to her to be exhibited at a fair in that city. The application was referred to the War Department, the articles having been deposited in the Treasury vault by Secretary SCHOFIELD's immediate predecessor, Mr. STANTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—T. S. Duval, Wm. R. Letcher, Eighth Kentucky; E. S. Metzer, E. D. Reynolds, Ninth Pennsylvania; Chas. N. Aykroyd, Second Pennsylvania; John Barker, Seventh Ohio; J. M. Shaw, Second Maryland.

Gaugers—Robt. Nelson, First Pennsylvania; Oliver C. Cook, Twelfth Illinois; Jas. E. Rathburn, Sixth Illinois; A. C. Parks, Third Indiana; D. A. Dewers, Delaware; M. Lineback, E. S. Butler, Second Ohio.

Inspector of Tobacco—Daniel Urich, First Pennsylvania.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks to-day assumed command of this Department. It is believed the present staff will be retained.

The following officers in the navy have been honorably discharged: Acting Volunteer Lieut. Samuel Howard, Acting Ensigns Thomas J. Gay and Franklin Elims.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The Trouble Between the Students and the Faculty—All the Students Withdraw from the College.

The following letter from the Faculty of Williams College to the Springfield *Republican*, explains the recent difficulty at that institution:

To the Editor of The Republican:

As very unusual action has been taken by the students of this College, we have deemed it desirable that a statement of the occasions of that action be made to the public.

We are by no means unqualified in our support of the marking system, but have used it hitherto as a disciplinary means of reaching young men, many of whom are not disposed to improve their opportunities. One form of neglect has long embarrassed us and limited the value of our instruction. Many students, on slight and insufficient grounds, have been repeatedly and protractedly absent from college duties, and thus from recitations, much of the value of which depends upon consecutive attendance. The following law was passed by us, to abate this evil:

"Each absence from any recitation, whether at the beginning of or during the term, whether excused or unexcused, will count as zero in the record of standing. In cases, however, in which attendance shall be shown by the student to have been impossible, each officer shall have the option of allowing the recitation to be made up at such time as he shall appoint: and no mark shall be given to such recitation, unless it shall amount to a substantial performance of the work omitted."

It was our intention, in all cases in which the claim was just, to accept cheerfully the labor of extra recitations, and to allow the standing of the student necessarily absent to be regained. We deemed it, however, eminently fair that absence in other cases should carry with it the presumption of ignorance of the ground passed over, rather than the opposite presumption of knowledge, and that it should, therefore, affect the standing of the absentee. On the promulgation of the above law, the following paper was presented to one of the members of the Faculty:

Whereas, The Faculty of Williams College have imposed upon us, students of said College, a rule to the effect that each absence from recitation, excused or unexcused, shall receive a zero mark in the record of standing; and it is left with each officer of the College to act his option, as to whether he will hear necessary absentees in their lost lessons; and said officer shall act his option as to giving any credit for such recitation; and,

Whereas, We, students of Williams College, regard the imposition of this rule as a blow aimed at our personal honor and manhood; therefore,

Resolved, That we, students of said College, protest against said rule, and call upon the Faculty of said Williams College to annul it.

Deeming this paper objectionable in form and spirit, and also embarrassed in our action by the absence of President HOPKINS, who was not present at the passage and promulgation of the law, we declined to give their request final consideration before his return. Thereupon this additional paper was presented by the students:

To the authorities of Williams College:

At a meeting of the students of Williams College, Nov. 10, 1868, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The faculty of Williams College have imposed upon us, students of said College, a rule that, (quoting the rule,) and,

Whereas, We, students of said College, regard the imposition of this rule as a blow aimed at our personal honor and manhood; and,

Whereas, our petition, presented to the Faculty of said College, Nov. 6, 1868, for the repeal of the above-mentioned rule has been disregarded, therefore,

Resolved, That we, students of said Williams College, declare our connection with said College to cease from this date, until the authorities of said College shall repeal the above-mentioned rule.

This paper bore the signatures of nearly all the students in College.

The action of the Faculty in this matter has been unanimous; and believing that more important issues in the government of the College are involved than those relating simply to the maintenance and wisdom of a single law, we submit this statement to the public.

FRANKLIN CARTER,
Secretary of the Faculty.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Nov. 11, 1868.

The following was received by telegraph last evening from Springfield in relation to this affair: "The situation of the difficulty between the Faculty and students of Williams College, in regard to the abolition of the marking system, still remains unchanged. All but three or four of the students have withdrawn from the College, and neither party shows any signs of concession."

Arrest of Alleged Counterfeiters in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 10.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent of Police REYNOLDS was informed of the fact that two men had been passing counterfeit greenbacks at White's Corners, and he immediately dispatched Detectives MYERS and PHILLIPS in search of the parties, whom he learned to be PHILETUS BARBER and JAMES B. SWEENEY, the former keeper of a saloon on the corner of Washington and Carroll streets, and the latter ostensibly a painter. Detectives MCANALLY and SIMMONS were sent to keep a lookout at BARBER's premises, with orders to arrest the parties if they eluded the two first-named officers and returned to the house. About 4 o'clock MYERS and PHILLIPS observed the two on Lock-street, in a buggy, and immediately arrested them. The prisoners were locked up, to await examination before United States Commissioner GORHAM, on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

It appears that BARBER and SWEENEY went to White's Corners on Saturday afternoon, where they passed several counterfeit bills, but were detected and compelled to replace them with good money by Constable WILLIAMS, of White's Corners, who also made them tear up the counterfeits, but allowed them to depart. It is not known how much of the counterfeit money they passed, but the amount is believed to be considerable. A search of the prisoners by the Superintendent revealed eighty-six $2 bills, counterfeits on the St. Nicholas Bank of New-York, two $10's on the Auburn City National Bank, and eight counterfeit 50 cent notes, besides $125 in good money, on the person of BARBER; while upon SWEENEY were found two $10 counterfeit bills on the Aubrn City National Bank, and a sum of good money, change evidently received for spurious bills passed. The counterfeits are pretty well executed, and would deceive a majority of persons.

SWEENEY was some time ago charged with complicity in the robbery of a woman near Toronto. The two were handed over to the custody of Deputy United States Marshal TOLES.

SWITZERLAND.

The Recent Inundations—Terrible Sufferings of the People—Letter to Mr. Seward from the United States Consul at Zurich.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT ZURICH, Oct. 20, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The late inundations in eastern and southeastern Switzerland, and in the adjoining lake region of North Italy, prove to have been unprecedentedly disastrous. They have been higher, of longer duration, and the devastation has been much greater than any in the same localities of which there is any record, or even tradition. The inundations of 1834 were the most devastating of any of which there was then any record, as those of 1814 were of any previous ones. But these of 1868 have been much more terrible than those. The destruction they have wrought is of such magnitude as to be, in fact, a national calamity—like war or pestilence.

I therefore deem it proper, especially as they have occurred within this Consular district, to transmit, as follows, an account of them, which is as full and accurate as I am now able to compile:

There have been heavy but intermittent rains on the south side of the Alps in Cantons Tessin and Graubunden (Grisons) for several days previous to Sept. 27. At the same time a severe storm raged in the Tyrol and beat up to the eastern border of Switzerland, which rendered the newly-completed Austrian railroad over the Brenner Pass, and the railroad which leads from the Splugen Pass northward, impassable. These storms tended southwestward along the main chain of the Alps, and for some days seemed to spend their violence upon the south side, as if unable to climb over, except in fitful showers, so that up to Sept. 27, while the head-waters and tributary torrents of the Rhine and of the streams which seek the Italian lakes were much swollen, there were no apprehensions of disaster. The route over the Brenner Pass was interrupted for a few days only, and the damage east of Switzerland was confined to the roads.

The first catastrophes were in the night of the 27th of September, when in all that part of Switzerland south of the summit of the Alps, which includes part of Canton Graubunden and all of Canton Tessin, there seemed to be a veritable deluge.

The rains falling in immense quantities upon the accumulated snows of the higher mountains and thereby adding to their volume were precipitated by a thousand torrents into the narrow defiles whose rivulets they, in an hour, transformed into impetuous rivers, seeking the lower valleys and the plains bordering upon Lakes Como, Lugano and Maggiore. But the tremendous storm had already raged in these valleys and plains, and was already taxing to its utmost their capacity for passing the waters into the lakes, so that when the streams from the mountains burst down upon them they were almost instantly whelmed by a vast, raging flood, charged with dismay and disaster.

I make the following extract from the preamble to an appeal for assistance, addressed Oct. 1, by the authorities of Canton Tessin, to their countrymen. The translation is a literal one:

"In the night of the 27th and 28th September, our Canton was struck with a terrible catastrophe. A tremendous quantity of diluvian water was poured into the Valleys of Blenio, Leventina Riviera, Vernasca and Maggia. This flood was accompanied by fallings in of the ground, the fall of trees and avalanches of earth and of rocks, so that all the elements seemed to rival each other for devastation.

All the beautiful country which extends from Giornico and Olivone to Biasca is now unrecognizable, and is nothing but a mass of *débris*. Roads, bridges and dikes are destroyed; houses and barns and mills have been crumbled to pieces; the rich forests, the fertile fields, the vineyards, yesterday so flourishing, have disappeared; the cattle have perished by thousands; and the consternation is increased by the loss of more than fifty human beings, some of them surprised in their sleep, others the victims of their devotion in trying to carry help to their neighbors—fathers and mothers of families whose piteous remains have been crushed by the fall of their houses, or borne away by the waters, or mangled under the avalanches.

The disaster surpasses anything that the imagination can conceive. Thousands of families have suffered by the flood, and a very considerable number of them are reduced to the last extremity—without shelter, without clothing, without food—and many families have lost their natural heads.

All the torrents overflowing their banks and bursting their dikes were in an instant transformed into rivers. The Tessin, descending from the Riviera, and flowing through the vast plains of Bellinzona, and of Magadino, was no longer a river, but a lake, extending from one chain of mountains to the other. This enormous mass of waters bore in its course the miserable remains of buildings, furniture, cattle and, more sorrowful still, the bloody and mutilated remains of human beings. The loss, which at this moment cannot be calculated, will certainly amount to millions, and as yet the waters are not beginning to recede. On the contrary, the rain continues without relaxation, spreading everywhere misfortunes and dismay."

It will be noted that the foregoing extract was published Oct. 1, which was three or four days before the waters began to subside in the localities referred to, and that it relates to Canton Tessin only.

The floods to the north of the mountains came several days later, but were not less disastrous. On Oct. 1 they seemed to burst over the Alpine barrier, and to have gained rather than lost in force, and they continued almost unabated nearly a week. By that day (Oct. 1) communication between Switzerland and Italy by all the well-known routes had ceased. The Splugen Pass, the Lukmanier, the St. Bernardino, the St. Gothard, the Simplon and the Great St. Bernard were alike impassable. Numbers of bridges upon each were swept away, and in many places land-slides of earth and stones slipped from the mountain-sides and filled and covered the roads as they poured over them into the torrent below. But the temporary destruction of these costly roads was as nothing when compared with the destruction and desolation wrought in the valleys; for the Rhine, from its two sources in Canton Graubunden to where it passes into Lake Constance, and the Rhone, from where it issues from out the Rhone Glacier to Lake Geneva, and the Reuss, from its rise in the St. Gotthard Glacier to Lake Lucerne—these rivers, and all their hundred mountain tributaries, in a few hours rose above their banks or burst their dykes. The Rhine traverses Canton Graubunden and St. Gall, the Reuss Canton Uri, the Rhone Canton Valais, and these Cantons have suffered equally with Canton Tessin, as recounted in the extract I have quoted, with the exception that, having had longer warning, there was less loss of life.

The Rhine had a greater volume of water, and rose much higher than had ever been known. Its head-waters—say from the town of Splugen to the town of Chur (between which is the famous *Via Mala*)—carried away bridges and houses, supposed to be too high to be endangered by any possible flood, and the soil from thousands of little patches of village, often not forty feet square, carefully terraced upon the sharp hillside, to make which had been the work of generations. From Chur to Lake Constance, a distance of fifty miles, the Rhine Valley is much wider—say from two to six miles wide. All this distance the river has been carefully diked for hundreds of years, and its very bed is usually level with the fields on either side. But a few years since these dikes were, under the best engineering skill, rebuilt—made higher and stronger. But now, while they have proven to be strong enough, they are proven to be not high enough, for the river overflowed them for miles and miles. On its subsidence they were found to be intact, but thousands of fertile acres, where wheat and Indian corn, grapes, and other grains and fruits had been produced in marvelous perfection and profusion, are now a desert waste. A deposit of sand, gravel, large stones, slimy mud and other *débris* has made them unfruitful for many years, even if they shall ever be restored.

There are acres covered five to ten feet deep with this deposit. During the last century a delta of several thousand acres had been formed where the Rhine enters into Lake Constance, and although but a few feet above the lake, was supposed to be protected by river dikes from the waters, and the land, already pastured and tilled, was becoming year by year more fertile; this has been flooded and almost ruined. Two entire villages, each of two or three hundred inhabitants, were swept completely away, leaving not a vestige behind; houses, gardens and even the cemeteries with their dead were borne away by the waters. At no place was the destruction more complete than at Ragatz, the famous "cure" and watering place, where the Yamina, noted for its hot springs, and "Gorge Plaeffers" joins the Rhine. There the inhabitants, more than a thousand, were driven from their habitations, and remained on the hillsides, wanting in shelter and food, and isolated by the waters from all communication for five days before the waters subsided and help came. In the Valleys of the Rheuss and the Rhone the destruction was of the same character, but these valleys are not so large, nor so fertile and populous, and hence fewer people have suffered, and the money estimate of the damage is not nearly so great. Still, those upon whom the calamity fell suffer equally with those in Cantons Tessin and St. Gall.

During these inundations it was my fortune to be detained, water-bound, in a village on the Rhone some twenty miles from its source, for five days, unable to go in any direction.

At that point the river rose eleven feet in six hours and submerged meadows, orchards and fields rich with the harvest, which the day before one could not imagine to be in danger from the waters of the "arrowy Rhone." Before leaving I saw with how much ruin its waters could be fraught. For three days I saw several hundred men engaged, like so many wreckers, in snatching from the turbulent current immense piles of drift wood—logs and lumber from the saw mills above, fragments of houses, and trees torn from the banks, all battered by their headlong descent among rocks and over water-falls. And when I was able to proceed down the valley to Lake Geneva, I saw wide tracts of land devastated, swept and covered with *débris*, rendered useless for years, saw dikes broken or overflowed, and villages where many houses were still a story deep under water.

The official report upon the inundations of 1834 estimated the property destroyed by them at 7,000,000 francs. These of 1868 have probable destroyed property to the amount of 15,000,000 francs, or $3,000,000.

The authorities of Canton Tessin, under date of Oct. 16, estimate the destruction in that Canton at 5,000,000 francs. If the newspapers may be believed, Cantons Graubunden and St. Gall have each suffered nearly as much as Tessin, and Cantons Uri and Valais say half as much.

The loss of life is seventy-five to eighty. Beside those there are the losses in Northern Italy, which are stated at thirty lives and 6,000,000 francs; so that the entire loss by these floods is not less than one hundred lives, and property to twenty to twenty-five millions of francs.

But it should be understood that the loss of property bears no ratio to the amount of destitution and suffering which it involves—is no measure of the hardships which must result from it.

It has not fallen upon wealthy individuals or corporations, but upon the poor. A very large proportion of those among whom it is distributed have lost everything they possessed. The property of whole communities, where nine out of ten of the families were already but one remove from destitution, is gone.

One who has never seen it can never possibly imagine what the life of the Swiss mountaineer actually is. He lives in narrow gorges between mountains crowned with eternal snows. His Winters are eight months, his Summers four months long; he has no Spring and no Autumn. He lives in a small rude structure, half house, half stable, close to the torrent that rushes down his valley. He or his ancestors have terraced a few level lilliputian patches, and on their backs brought soil to them which year by year he fertilizes with manure scraped from the roads, and which produce him, at the best, only a few potatoes. He owns a few goats, a few sheep, and two or three cows. For the Winter food of those he employs half of his Summer in bringing on his back, from little and almost inaccessible grass plots above him, a supply of hay—so short and fine does it grow in those altitudes, and so close to the rocks, that one might almost call it moss! The other half of his Summer is consumed in gathering fuel for the Winter. His wife and children, meanwhile, cultivate the potatoes and other scanty vegetables, and tend the flocks.

He barely exists—he does not live. His battle for existence is with elements, with the most inhospitable conditions of nature, and it is a constant battle, and a battle, which won, yields him but a bare existence, compelled by vigilant and ceaseless labor from cold and ice, rocks and barrenness, and all this under the ever-impending peril of avalanches, land-slides and floods. And now a flood has come, and his flocks, his fuel, his food for flocks and family, the very paths and roads by which he had procured a part of these, and the very soil where the rest had grown, are in a night swept away. The value in money of what he has lost may not be more than one or two hundred dollars, but deprived of it he is left a helpless beggar. Unless he forsakes his family and goes to the cities—to which he is a stranger—there is left to him not even the opportunity of utilizing his labor. He can earn nothing. The very roads by which he would go forth, even the sheep paths by which he was wont to procure fuel, are destroyed. Moreover, Winter is setting in, a season always hard for him to endure. Nor has he any hope for next year's Summer; his all is gone, and the possibility and hope of regaining it are also gone. It is upon such a population that the burden of the calamity has fallen; hence my remark that the figures of the loss by no means measure the disaster.

Again, in many instances, whole communities are sufferers, so that no one is able to help another.

In connection with the flood the Swiss authorities and journals call attention to another fact, namely, that perhaps 10,000 dwellings, which still stand, have been flooded, one and two stories; that at this season of the year they cannot be dried; and that, therefore, to live in them is to invite fevers, rheumatisms and other similar diseases. Already sickness of these types is reported as having broken out in the stricken districts to an extent that almost amounts to an epidemic.

The means taken by the citizens and authorities of Switzerland for giving succor to those made destitute by the inundations, are very creditable to the Swiss character. The communities and Cantons upon which the calamity has been visited have appropriated liberally from the public funds, and in response to their appeals, subscriptions and appropriations from public moneys are being made by the other Cantons. Committees have been formed in every considerable town to canvass for help, and clothing and food, as well as money, are solicited all over Switzerland.

It is probable that an appropriation for relief to the sufferers will be made by the Federal Council at Berne. The Kings of Prussia, Wurtemburg and Bavaria have sent, in the aggregate, 50,000 francs, and several cities in their countries have already contributed generously. It is stated authoritatively that 500,000 francs—$100,000—will be required to prevent starvation the coming Winter, and it is a relief to know that this amount is already assured from the different sources of public appropriations and private benevolence—the latter partly outside of the country.

Appeals have already been issued to Swiss citizens abroad, and undoubtedly the Swiss Consuls in the United States will be charged with the duty of receiving and transmitting such contributions as may be made in their several districts.

Statistics show that during the last one hundred or more years the storms and inundations have been constantly increasing in violence. The fact is ascribed to several causes, the principal one being the constant dewooding of the mountains which has been carried on for many years.

For centuries each generation has gone a little higher or a little wider for fuel and lumber, and so contributed to denude the mountains. But the very day that these last floods struck Canton Uri, a leading citizen of that Canton told me with joyous pride how the Cantonal authorities had increased its revenues within the last few years by making access to and felling forests heretofore regarded as inaccessible.

I believe it was Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH who, in an elaborate work some years ago, pointed out how climate is injuriously affected by the removal of forest, and in a manner so striking and convincing as to attract the attention of several of the Continental Governments to the subject, and to cause them to take steps to increase the acreage given up to woodland. In several of the Cantons of Switzerland the laws prohibit a proprietor from cutting down a tree, large or small, without planting another the same season, and in others he has to obtain the consent of the authorities even to make such exchange of an old tree for a sapling. But no such wholesome rule has been enforced in the more mountainous Cantons.

Mr. MARSH's theory that a general removal of the forests in any country subjects it to the two extremes of flood and drought has now, I believe, become universally accepted, and its importance is acknowledged to be as great as he originally contended. The Press of this country is now demanding that the Federal Government shall cause the entire country to be rewooded, at least to the extent it was fifty or one hundred years ago, and I do not doubt that a great deal will at once be done to that end.

Since I have been writing this I have seen a statement to the effect that 100,000 francs have been already subscribed for the relief of those who have suffered by the inundations, and that it is in contemplation not to cease efforts until that sum shall be increased to 4,000,000 francs, or $800,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. PAGE,
United States Consul.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Rejoicings Over the Election of Gen. Grant—Speech of Gen. Miles.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., and vicinity, on Friday night last celebrated the election of GRANT and COLFAX by a torchlight procession, public meeting, fireworks, &c. Many buildings were illuminated, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was addressed by Gov. HOLDEN, Chaplain G. W. PEPPER, Gen. NELSON A. MILES, Congressman DEWEESE, and many others. From the Raleigh *Standard* we quote the following report of the speech of Gen. MILES:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In responding to your cheers I can only say that I heartily join with you in this enthusiasm. This is an hour of great rejoicing—a grand jubilee throughout the length and breadth of our land. The shouts of victory which are now raised by the patriots of this country will be taken up by the friends of liberty and reëchoed around the world. [Cheers.] This rejoicing is not for some advantage gained upon the field of battle, or for the success of one individual over another, or for some victory of one section of our country over another—it is for a triumph of ideas; a triumph of loyalty over treason; a triumph of patriotism over rebellion and secession. It is a triumph of the champions of peace over disorganizers and revolutionists. As the welcome intelligence comes over the wires with lightning rapidity, bringing the glad tidings of peace from Maine to California, the heart of every patriot beats with pride and satisfaction in realizing that our trials and sacrifices for the last eight years have been finally crowned with glorious victory, and that we now have a united, powerful and just Government, and at the head of this great nation we have a man who, in wisdom, valor and achievement, has no living superior. All doubts, uncertainties and trials are now passed away forever, and a brighter, happier and more peaceful era has dawned upon the Republic. What joy will the election of GRANT to the Presidency of the United States give to all lovers of their country! It was predicted that in the election of his opponent "the Lost Cause would be revived," and "the object for which the Confederates fought would be accomplished." These predictions have not been fulfilled, and their authors have proved themselves failures as statesmen, warriors and prophets. We would now, in all kindness and friendship, for the benefit of the country and their own interests, recommend these gentlemen to devote their eminent talents and energies to some other calling rather than war or politics. In GRANT's election, his war record has been indorsed and approved by the American people, and we think it safe to say that the principles for which he gave battle will be maintained. With what joy will the patriots who have sustained and supported this Government hail his accession to the Presidential chair! Those hundreds of thousands of veterans, who fought under the starry banner, and who advanced with the blue line upon Donelson and Vicksburg, and up amid the clouds on Lookout Mountain—who followed their determined leader through the fires of the Wilderness and over the fortifications of Richmond, will again raise that Union cheer that shook the hills of the Appomattox and in memory fight over again the battles of the Union. Those heroes whose empty sleeves and crippled limbs bear silent witness of their devotion and sacrifices for their country, may now no longer fear the success of those who would pronounce their efforts valueless, and who would reward the victors with condemnation and contempt. Again do those whose sons, husbands and fathers sleep quietly beneath the green sod of seventy fields, feel that their loss is not made doubly sad by the desecration of those principles which were saved by their sufferings. They will to-day lift their eyes to heaven and in gratitude say, "Our beloved ones fell not in vain." Their sorrows are now mingled with gladness." There are now four millions of people in these States whose bondage is again impossible, and whose freedom is now guaranteed forever. The people of this country are not alone in this exultation—the oppressed of the earth are now assured of a state of refuge from the tyranny of monarchical and despotic Governments. Wherever the American flag floats will be found freedom, justice, and peaceful security for all men, of whatever race or nationality. [Applause.] To those who have campaigned with us, or been with us in sympathy, we can offer most hearty congratulations. To those who have been opposed to us in heart and action we can in this hour of triumph but repeat those beautiful words of the immortal LINCOLN, "with malice toward none and with charity for all," we cherish toward you no ill will, and would resort to no harsh measures. Of war and sectional strife we have all had enough, and now let us live together under a just Government, a united, happy and prosperous people. Let us endeavor to regain our lost fortunes and revive prosperity in every section of our country. The more closely we devote ourselves to peaceful pursuits, the sooner will we recover from the demoralizing effects of war. You have reason to be proud of the old North State. She now marches to the music of the Union. North Carolina is the vanguard of the Southern States. Her political affairs are in a more settled and satisfactory condition, and life and property are more secure here than in any of the States whose people have been accustomed to the use of arms and to the presence of armies. This State is now on the high road to prosperity. Her Constitution is just and liberal; her executive and judical officers are men of character and ability; her Legislature represents the intelligence and honesty of her people, and nothing now remains to be done but for her people to turn their attention to internal improvements, and to the development of the resources of their State. Education, the corner-stone of liberty, must be liberally and warmly sustained. The masses who have been until recently denied its golden privileges, should be urged onward and upward until their intelligence and entire fitness for all the duties of American citizens may not be questioned. Then will martial success dissipate past troubles and present dangers, and the State enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity. Personally, I cannot but rejoice with you over this result which has been achieved. I feel that the administration of Gen. GRANT will be a great blessing to this country, and that, under his directing care, the interests of the Republic will be advanced in every department. In this great work he should have the hearty support of all good citizens. It was the good fortune of a few officers to witness the parting of President LINCOLN with Gen. GRANT at City Point in the Spring of 1865. As the Union army was advancing on its final campaign, and the army under MEADE was struggling for the possession of Petersburg, and SHERIDAN was leading his forces toward Five Forks, President LINCOLN bade the Union Commander farewell, and with trembling voice and eyes wet with tears, he exclaimed, "God bless you, GRANT, the nation relies upon you for its preservation." Nobly did he do his duty, and every patriot to-day says, "God bless you, GRANT; may your future be like that of WASHINGTON, as renowned in peace as it has been victorious in war."

SPEECH OF CHAPLAIN PEPPER.

Chaplain GEORGE W. PEPPER, of the Fortieth Regiment United States infantry, in the course of his speech, said:

Coming from the land of the Shamrock, I cannot but rejoice with great enthusiasm over the triumphant success of Gen. GRANT, auguring, as it does, the permanent union of these States. I remember in the sad years of 1846 and 1848, when the cruel injustice of landlords brought a scourge upon the country. The fields, it is true, waved with golden grain—the generous earth was filled with hidden riches, but tyrants forbade their use. To the lips of the poor the fruits of their industry were forbidden—the ships of a so-called Christian nation bore them away. They returned gorged with famine prices. The lips of the poor grew pale, and thousands and tens of thousands perished on a soil fruitful as God's love and beautiful as the bow of Heaven. Bayonets stood between the people and their food. When a sad wail of distress reached this generous people, they could not slumber, and moved by the noblest and holiest passions of humanity, they hastened to our relief. The fine old war-ships were freighted with provisions. The awful scourge was stopped in its dreadful march. I then for the first time saw that splendid banner, and I saluted it with all the fervor of my soul, resolving that if any disaster should ever befal it, I would defend it with the last beat of my heart and with the last drop of my blood. The opportunity to repay a sacred debt of gratitude occurred when the degenerate sons of WASHINGTON fired at Sumter. How my countrymen did their duty, the honored graves in which they sleep are their truest vindication. To have stood by the National Government when the dark tempest threatened its overthrow, is to me the happiest recollection of my life.

THE GAMBLE CASE.

The Recent Discharge of the Accused Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable paper of the 8th November, I read an article in reference to the Gamble alleged poisoning case, and inasmuch as that article is erroneous, I am obliged to ask you to insert in your paper a correction. Feeling that you are more desirous of obtaining the facts as they exist, rather than the mere dictum of some reporter not present at the occurrence, I am fully persuaded that you will gratify my desire and make the correction asked.

I am the brother of Mrs. MARGARET J. GAMBLE, and the complainant in the matter of the arrest of ROBERT J. GAMBLE and MATILDA HUJUS, on the charge of poisoning my sister.

On Thursday last I applied to Coroner FLAVIN, of Kings County, for warrants against the above parties, and in compliance with my solicitation he issued them.

GAMBLE and MATILDA HUJUS were arrested, on those warrants, on Saturday last and brought before the Coroner, and on motion of their counsel (my own counsel being absent) the prisoners were discharged on the ground that a Coroner should withhold the issuing of his warrant until the coming in of the Coroner's Jury with a verdict that a murder had been committed. Arrests of this kind, however, are frequently made, and Coroner FLAVIN but followed the beaten track of his predecessors. The prisoners were discharged, absolutely, and not on their own recognizance, as alleged in the statement published in your paper of the 8th November. The reporter, before making such an averment, should ascertain whether offences of this magnitude are bailable. The Coroner could not discharge them on their own recognizance. He had to do one of two things: Either discharge the prisoners absolutely, or commit them to the County Jail. A person charged with homicide cannot be admitted to bail in the first instance.

The prisoners were discharged by the country Justice of the Peace, after he had announced most emphatically to myself, and both my counsel, and many other persons, that he should commit them. This honest country Justice stated to my counsel that he desired no more testimony to be adduced on our part; that he could not discharge the parties if he felt inclined to, and stated that beyond what was already before him, he would advise me to withhold for the final trial; and further, that he desired to save me any and all expense of bringing my other witnesses by assuring me that a perfect case had been made out. On this assurance I refrained from bringing many witnesses from New-York who were exceedingly important. This assurance this Justice kept up down to the very moment of discharging the prisoners.

One more fact I desire to mention in relation to the very honorable discharge of these persons. A few days before they were set at liberty this country Justice stated to one of my counsel that GAMBLE had "approached" him three times with money, and that he could make $5,000 by deciding the case in GAMBLE's favor. He at the same time said that this was positive evidence of guilt, and that there was not enough money in Rockland County to buy him.

Subsequently, he stated to me, and to my counsel, and to his family, and to his neighbors, that the prisoners were guilty, and he should hold them.

He further stated to me and to my counsel, that we would have difficulty with Mr. DICKINSON, the District-Attorney, before the Grand Jury, as he was a witness on the hearing, and that before the Grand Jury, DICKINSON, to save himself, would try and prevent an indictment. This conduct on the part of a Justice of the Peace is a little singular. Prof. DOREMUS found the poison in the body of my sister fourteen days after death, and by the evidence in the case (now on file in the Clerk's office of Rockland County) her death was caused by the poison so found. The question arises: Who gave it? It is in evidence that on Saturday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, GAMBLE gave Mrs. GAMBLE nearly a wine-glassful of a dark brown liquid, which the witness says smelled and looked like laudanum, and that Mrs. GAMBLE very soon afterward had the wild staring of the eyes, copious perspiration, followed by sleep, stupor, stertorous breathing and death. With all this evidence, and all the other evidence of the damning cruelty of GAMBLE and MATILDA HUJUS to my sister, this country Justice honorably(?) discharged them.

It is my privilege to think as I please about the very honorable part of this discharge, and the $5,000 which this honest Justice said he could make. My sister left a small estate valued at about $30,000, which, since her death, has been nearly disposed of by GAMBLE. We do not expect one cent of her money, and only look for justice to the individuals whom we allege and believe caused her death. We are bound to have justice done, and shall push the matter until we secure it. You will do me a favor by giving this a place in your paper.

MICHAEL MURPHY.

The Gamble Poisoning Case Again—A Writ Granted Prohibiting Coroner Flavin from Proceeding With the Inquest, &c.

It will be remembered that Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS were arrested in Rockland County, in August last, on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. GAMBLE by means of poison. A long investigation of several months was had before Justice BOGERT, of Nanuet, Rockland County. Although the defence had no opportunity to introduce witnesses, Justice BOGERT, upon the evidence of the prosecution, (which was conducted by the counsel of the relatives of the deceased,) dismissed the case and honorably discharged the parties, on the ground that there was no evidence against them. In fact there was no evidence that the deceased did not die a natural death. Both of the attending physicians testified that she died from the effects of habits of intoxication. After the parties were thus honorably discharged by Justice BOGERT, the case was laid before the Grand Jury of Rockland County, and they refused to find any indictment against the parties. The prosecution in Rockland County was conducted by Messrs. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER and HENRY DALY, Jr. The counsel for the defence were Messrs. HENRY L. CLINTON and C. P. HOFFMAN.

Since the parties charged were fully exonerated by the proceedings in Rockland County, it has been intimated that the relatives of the deceased would in some way subject these parties to a further prosecution. The deceased, shortly before her death, made a will leaving all her property to her husband. Her relatives were, of course, disappointed and dissatisfied with such a disposition of her property. A brother of the deceased, who made the affidavit before Justice BOGERT on which the parties were arrested, not satisfied with the result of the proceedings instituted by him in Rockland County, recently made another affidavit, upon which Coroner FLAVIN, of Brooklyn, assumed the responsibility of issuing warrants for the rearrest of the parties. It is said that Inspector FOLK, of Brooklyn, to whom the Coroner applied for officers to serve his warrants, at first refused to have anything to do with the matter, on the ground that the Coroner's proceedings were illegal. Upon application to Superintendent KENNEDY, he directed that the Coroner have officers to serve his warrants. On Saturday last Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS were arrested at their residence in Clarkstown, Rockland County, and brought before Coroner FLAVIN in Brooklyn. The husband of Mrs. HUJUS accompanied them.

Mr. CLINTON, upon learning that the parties had been rearrested, at once appeared before the Coroner and told him that his proceedings were illegal, and that he had no jurisdiction to inquire into the cause of a death that occured out of Kings County. Mr. CLINTON characterized the rearrest of his clients as a high-handed outrage. Coroner FLAVIN said he would take the responsibility. After some conversation, the Coroner fixed upon Monday, the 16th inst., as the day when he would proceed with the inquest. He said that if Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS would then attend the inquest they could be allowed their liberty in the mean time.

Yesterday, Mr. CLINTON and Mr. JENKS appeared before Judge GILBERT, at Brooklyn, and, upon an affidavit of Mr. GAMBLE of the facts of the case, applied for a writ of prohibition against Coroner FLAVIN, prohibiting him from taking any further proceedings in the matter, on the ground that his proceedings were wholly illegal, as he had no jurisdiction whatever. Judge GILBERT stated that it was very clear that Coroner FLAVIN had no jurisdiction, and he accordingly issued the writ of prohibition, which was served upon Coroner FLAVIN yesterday.

Personal Explanation—Letter of Hon. Thomas W. Conway.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 30th ult. you publish a dispatch from the Associated Press agent in this city, in which he says, concerning my letter to Gen. GRANT in regard to the First Infantry, that "Lieut.-Col. SHELDON STURGEON indorses upon the letter that Mr. CONWAY, while a minister of the Gospel—chaplain of a colored regiment in this city in 1864—persistently attempted to draw money from the Government, to which he was clearly not entitled." He further stated that Gen. BUCHANAN indorsed on the letter that "Mr. CONWAY knew he was uttering an unprovoked, malicious slander, &c."

In my letter to Gen. GRANT I charged the First Infantry with having been corrupted by continued contact with the rebels of this city, and recommended its removal and replacement by another. I stated what was the opinion of nearly every Republican in New-Orleans, and had I added that the example of Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN has been a fruitful cause of the condition of that regiment—he being its Colonel—I would have been right.

I charge upon him much of the trouble we have had here within the past few weeks. His well-known sympathy for the opponents of the Republican Party did much to develop the spirit of lawlessness by which this city was rent and torn, and men murdered all over the State for weeks in succession.

Although my letter to Gen. GRANT was a private one, Gen. BUCHANAN did not scruple to violate military decorum by giving it, with its intemperate and spiteful indorsements, to the Democratic Press of this city for publication. He knew that by so doing he would make a valuable contribution to the efforts already put forth by the opposition to crush out the Government of the State.

The indorsement of Col. STURGEON, which the Associated Press agent took such pains to transmit to the North, is both malicious and groundless. I never had any dealings of a financial character with that officer. The object is transparent. It is part of a protracted persecution of leading Republicans; and, so far as the First Infantry is concerned, the telegraphic and newspaper attacks are aimed to break down the evidence on which Gen. GRANT might deem it wise to send it and its Colonel, Gen. BUCHANAN, to the Plains to fight Indians. I may here state that a few of the officers of this regiment are loyal and true, and that they have remained untainted during their prolonged residence in this city. I beg, as a matter of self-defence, that you give this letter to the public.

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

Currency vs. Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very excellent editorial remarks of this morning on the subject of currency and gold, and the operations of speculators thereon, induce me to offer a suggestion for a remedy. The entire business community, as well as every man who earns his living by honest industry, will appreciate what you say in reference to the injury inflicted on all these interests, by the constant fluctuations of gold. I am of opinion, however, that denunciations of the practice of speculating in gold will not be attended with any result whatever. When gold ceases to be the national standard of currency, in consequence of the adoption by Government of a depreciated, unredeemable, at any price, paper currency, it becomes simply a commodity, like produce and merchandise of all other kinds. This, of course, is a powerful argument in favor of contraction so as to get back to a specie basis.

But, on the other hand, every attempt at contraction produces a money stringency and a howl from the whole class of speculators in produce, merchandise, including gold and stocks. Hence it seems impossible to retrace our steps. Almost the entire moneyed interests are adverse to any legislation that would cause a shrinkage of values. Now, the plan I would suggest as feasible and practicable, is this: If we cannot, for the reasons stated, return rapidly to specie payment, we can erect, as it were, a dam or a bulwark to confine the fluctuations within certain limits. Since the limitation by Congress of the contraction of the currency, the average price of gold seems to have fixed itself between 140 and 145—say, 142½. This, then, may be assumed as about the value fixed for it by the laws of currency. The oscillations above and below that value may, therefore, be made chargeable to the combinations and operations of speculators.

This I think is a fair and intelligible statement of the case in a few words. As any Legislation to fix the value of gold at this or any other price would be attended with about the same result as an attempt to control the laws of nature, such as to stop the wind from blowing or the tides from ebbing and flowing, none but men utterly ignorant of the laws of currency would propose such a step. It would, however, be perfectly practicable for Government to prevent the price of gold from rising *above* what seems to be its nominal value, by redeeming the legal tender currency at that price.

With so large a surplus of gold on hand as to make Government a frequent seller, it would be impracticable for speculators to combine in sufficient force to break the Treasury. Having hedged in the evil on the one hand, it would soon regulate itself on the other. If gold gradually fell below its former average price, by reason of the increased demands of commerce and exchanges, which it certainly would do, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to lower the rate at which he would redeem the national currency. Thus a specie basis would at length be reached, by a natural and easy process, which would not demoralize the vast and complicated business affairs of the country. H. B. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRUTE CREATION.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Interesting Meeting in Williamsburgh—Addresses by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Henry Bergh, Esq., and W. G. Coombs, Esq.

There was a largely attended meeting, under the auspices of the Brooklyn branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. J. HYATT SMITH's,) Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, pastor of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chairman.

Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER, of the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, made an able speech. He said that the Society in whose behalf they were met was new. It was created by a State law no longer ago than April, 1866. Though its corporators were gentlemen well known and justly honored by their fellow-citizens, still the Society itself, which they composed and managed, could not expect for itself that immediate recognition which its intrinsic merits deserved. What we styled the public mind was very full. It was like a gorged sewer during a heavy rain. All winds of opinion, and all kinds of passion did, indeed, affect the thick swollen currents that pressed with volumnar force upon the channels of popular thought and feeling, but the incessant wailing tempest of selfishness was master of the flood. Selfishness did not like to have its attention diverted from its chosen pursuits. It bribed avarice and sensuality, and ignorance and prejudice to stand guard and send away whatever might threaten to disturb its settled course. Then, too, on the other side, the public mind was charged to repletion with a thousand and one matters—political, religious, scientific, literary and social, which having precedence, rendered it difficult in the extreme to draw attention to any novelty that came along in the unadorned simplicity of truth. Monstrous hypocrisies, alluring shams and speculative vice, bedizened with ensnaring art, might and did electrify and stultify eager crowds, hungry for fresh delusions; but though Truth stood the day long at the corner of the streets, and spoke with all the gentle eloquence of love, yet would the audience be small, and increase but slowly. He understood the aim of the Society to be three-fold: *First*, to educate the public mind with respect to a subject hitherto sadly neglected; second, to promote the sanitary welfare of the general community, impaired as it had been by habits of cruelty toward that portion of the brute creation which was used for human food, and, third, to apply the law, with its penalties, to those who brutally disregard the rights of brutes. The question which that Society raised might indeed seem to be about brutes and their proper treatment, but it was, in fact, a question about man and his redemption from what tended to brutalize his own nature. This was a nation of profligate spendthrifts. Every succeeding year of our national life was marked by increasing wantonness, of reckless riot, among the prolific bounties of nature. We wasted lands, and forests, and minerals, and mocked at the restraints of frugality, as being of the old time and obsolete. Husbandry was directed to the securement of immediate profits, rather than to a development and increase of the resources of the soil. Animals, wild and domestic, were regarded as the fit prey of the spoiler, and not as a part of that great capital which should be employed to aggregate our wealth. The Eastern and Middle States were now, and had been for years past, obliged to import mules from Mexico and South America, and horses from Canada, to supply their market, and this was owing, in great part, to the cruel and barbarous manner in which their most useful animals were hurried through their harness to premature death. This he remarked, incidentally, in order to show how the matter of cruelty to animals attached itself to the science of political economy. The speaker said he had been much impressed with the fact that our ethical and religious literature contained so little on the subject of benevolence to brutes, and equally impressed with the statistics that illustrate the evil which society suffers from the lack of this benevolence. Beyond a few sermons, a few essays and a few passages in the poets, there was not much to be found on the duty which men owe to the animals that ministered so our comfort and welfare. The Bible spoke expressly concerning it, but bigotry, superstition and crazy metaphysics had been so long occupied with the ghost of religion that they had not had time to attend very carefully to the small details of human duty, save in so far as duty was supposed to be defined by a shibboleth, or bounded by a sect. For the health and morals of the public, that Society engaged its labors, and these supplied valid reasons for heartily supporting it in its good undertaking.

HENRY BERGH, Esq., then addressed the audience. He expressed his gratification at meeting with Rev. Dr. PORTER and Rev. Mr. BACON as sympathizers and co-workers in this movement. He alluded to the progress of the work, amid formidable obstacles, and said that the Press and people having discovered that it was an earnest work—no white-kid-gloved affair—were increasing in sympathy with it every day. He referred to the economical view of the question involved; spoke of the want of zeal on behalf the Society in Brooklyn; suggested that the people meet and make ample provision for the support of a secretary, a detective or two and an office, and expressed gratitude for the manner in which Justice CORNWELL had entertained all cases that had been brought before him.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON said that society had been remiss in regard to the matter of cruelty to animals. It must have occurred to most people that the practices of cruelty to the lower animals were not only nuisances, but crimes. We might be wanting in passages of Scripture referring to the treatment of animals, but men desirous of performing their duty would easily find out the path in which God would have them walk. God's example was not wanting, and in the light of that, the duty of protecting the lower animals was as sweeping and broad as God's mercy, which was extended to both man and beast. It was reckoned among the triumphs of Christian civilization that the Coliseum was left in ruins, and nothing of that kind had been left to us, in this country at least, but KIT BURN's dog-pit in Water-street, New-York. Between man and the beast there was a sympathy, and in that fact might be found one of the proofs of the unity of design in man and beast so wisely asserted by scientific men. It was one of the beautiful phases of God's great example that beasts as well as men were bidden to join in the chorus of praise to Him who created all. The law of unity—of the sympathy that results from unity was written on our hearts, and the feeling was really one of kindred. The idea was not a peculiar one, but it was true, nevertheless. The similarity of the instincts of some of the lower animals to the passions of some men was aptly illustrated by the selfish conduct of the baboons in the cage at the Zoölogical Gardens in London, on the occasion when CHARLES LAMB irresistibly exclaimed "How disgustingly human!" DR. LIVINGSTON, during his travels in Africa, found a band of barbarians in the heart of that country holding an earnest debate over the comparative anatomy of the two great toes of the ostrich and the thumb and forefinger of the human being. This last circumstance was proof sufficient of the natural tendency of man, no matter what his condition, to view all other animals in comparison with himself. In stating some general fundamental principles, in view of which cruelty to animals must be regarded as a crime, the speaker alluded to the many cruelties inflicted upon animals by scientific men, as they said, for the benefit of society. His satire upon the enthusiasm of such scientific explorers was almost as keen as the vivisection practices he condemned, and the contempt which he rolled upon certain zealous entomologists was as poignant as their sticking of pins through the bodies of living insects. Mr. BERGH's movement may have been the subject of ridicule, but Rev. Mr. BACON certainly turned the tables upon the satirists, and placed the ridicule where it turned into a living contempt for all practicers of cruelty to animals.

W. G. COOMBS, Esq., was called upon and made a brief address, after which a collection was taken up for the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GRIFFIN CASE.

The Package Found in the Prisoner's Possession Identified—Griffin Accused of Robbing a Brooklyn Bank—He is Held for Trial—Another Chapter in the Bond Case.

Some further and interesting developments were made yesterday in the case of JAMES GRIFFIN, *alias* Stevens *alias* Williams, who is accused of active participation in the larceny of $250,000 worth of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, of London. The package of railroad and oil shares found in GRIFFIN's possession, on Wednesday, by Capt. JOURDAN, when he arrested him, were yesterday fully and readily identified by Mr. GEORGE S. PUFFER, of No. 130 Livingston-street, Brooklyn. He stated in Court yesterday that the package had been stolen from the vault of the Dime Saving's Bank, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst., and it contained eight shares of the Long Island Steamboat Company stock, and a certificate for forty shares of stock in the Myrtle-avenue and Jamaica Railroad Company, two certificates of stock shares in the Kings County Mutual Insurance Company, one certificate for forty shares of stock in the Oil Creek Petroleum Company, and a certificate of stock in the Brooklyn Female Academy. The entire contents of this stolen package is valued at $3,300, and belongs to the estate of JOHN A. CROSS, deceased, and had been placed in the vault of the Savings Bank, whence it had been stolen, for safe keeping. Nothing could be ascertained regarding the method employed in the larceny, though it is supposed to have been a dexterous "sneak" operation.

The necessary affidavit of Mr. PUFFER was made before the Magistrate yesterday afternoon, and Officer DUNNE, of the 6th Precinct, testified that he had arrested GRIFFIN and found him in possession of the papers identified by the complainant, the prisoner having insisted that they were his own personal property. There being no testimony for the defence the Magistrate committed GRIFFIN for trial in default of $10,000 bail.

The prisoner gave his name as JAMES WILLIAMS STEPHENS when examined. He is a native of Ireland, resides in Amity-street, and is a shoemaker. In answer to the charge he said: "I am not guilty. I can prove that the package found in my possession was handed to me, and that I was arrested immediately afterward."

Visit of Admiral Farragut to the Navy-Yard—His Reception.

Yesterday at 1:30 P. M., Admiral FARRAGUT, accompanied by Commander JAMES W. SHIRK, his Chief of Staff, and Ensign KANE, left the steam frigate *Franklin*, in the tug *Catalpa*, in order to pay a visit to Admiral GODON, and the chief officials of the Navy-yard. The distinguished Admiral came somewhat earlier than was expected, and was respectfully received by a large number of citizens and sailors who gathered near the landing place and doffed their hats while he and his staff passed onward. As he was not expected until 2:30, his arrival almost an hour sooner elicited the remark from Capt. TRENCHARD, Senior officer of the Yard, "You have stolen a march on us as usual." Admiral GODON, accompanied by several officers and civilians, having cordially welcomed their distinguished visitors, accompanied them to the Admiral's offices where all the officers attached to the Station were in readiness to receive them. Outside the building, the Marine Guard was drawn up under the command of Col. JOHN L. BROOME, and received the Admiral with all the honors due to his rank. Their band played some pleasing and popular airs, among them being "Capt. Jinks, of the Horse Marines," which drew forth a smile from the naval hero. After walking through the departmental offices, and receiving the congratulations of many friends, he was followed by the marines and band to the residence of Admiral GODON, where he and Staff, with a select few visitors, were hospitably entertained. After remaining in social converse for half an hour, the Admiral and Staff returned to the tug *Catalpa*, which steered for the *Franklin*.

Fruit-Growers' Club.

The Club convened at the usual hour, with Dr. J. B. SNODGRASS in the chair. An animated discussion ensued touching the influence of the moon on vegetation, and whether it was or was not better for mothers to wean their babies "in the moon;" also, whether the moon does or does not influence vegetation or animal life?

Col. WILLIAMSON presented a bundle of cuttings of the Peruvian Mulberry, the fruit of which is about three inches long. The cuttings were grown here in New-York, and were distributed among those present who had a place to put out such cuttings.

The question was asked whether it is best to pinch back the raspberry?

The answer was, that it is well to pinch off the uprights, and to let the laterals grow.

The subject of renovating old orchards was then taken up. Mr. CRAIN stated that many of his apple trees had failed from some unknown cause. He therefore proposed to plant a grape vine on each side of the barren trees. He asked the opinion of the Club?

The answer was that the plan was practicable, and a safe way to raise grapes, as grapes are grown on trees extensively in the old country.

Col. WILLIAMSON thought that grapes grown on high trees will be sweeter than if the fruit had been grown on a low trellis. W. S. CARPEN did not approve of treating an orchard in that manner, as a grapevine is destructive to fruit trees. He likes the sunny side of a stone wall. He thought it a very slovenly way to allow vines to run over fruit trees.

H. B. SMITH talked about raising of grapes on fruit trees. In New-England there is much said about renovating apple orchards. He has tried renovating old trees in a limited way, by digging in muck and wood ashes around the trees. The general opinion is, that unless a tree is moderately vigorous, it is better to plant young trees than to attempt to renovate old ones. Col. WILLIAMSON spoke of a fruit-grower near Philadelphia, who dug a trench three feet deep and filled it with bones, ashes and cow manure, which produced a fine crop of fruit.

Mr. FULLER alluded to a man who lived about one hundred years ago, Mr. FORSYTH, who succeeded in renovating old trees by applying a plaster to the bodies of the trees. He cut off the tops and covered the wounds with wax. He thought that the better way to renovate old trees is to remove a large proportion of the old top. But decay must be arrested by wax. Then dig around and dung the roots. He thought apple-trees might live to be one hundred years old, as well as to decay and cease to bear after twenty years.

W. S. CARPENTER—The light brought out on this subject is not desirably satisfactory. Trees may better be cut down at once than to be pruned so severely, as such trees will never bear over an eighth of a crop after such a severe pruning. A tree may stand the pruning to the extent of one-third its branches, if the wounds be covered with grafting wax. You want three years to renovate an old tree. The limbs must be removed gradually. He opposed earnestly excessive pruning. A limb, he said, should never be taken from a tree that is over two inches in diameter. Orchards should be pruned when the trees are small, by taking off the small branches before they have attained a large size. It is bad treatment that gives us so many barren orchards. It is bad treatment to plow the ground deep in apple orchards. He thought a lot of swine the best renovator of an orchard that can be employed. I am decidedly opposed, he said, to cutting off the tops of apple trees. Mr. BRUIN advocated the use of the pruning-knife extensively.

JOHN CRAIN had no faith in the renovation of orchards round about New-York. He thought that the day had gone by for producing fruit around New-York City. He thought the cause of the failures is attributable to atmospheric influences.

Dr. HOLLOCK—We are beginning to learn slowly in regard to vegetable life. We cannot understand and philosophize all the causes that we meet with. When he was a boy he helped to drag away the brush of the trees of a valuable orchard; and after the pruning the productiveness of that orchard failed. He could not indorse severe pruning of any kind of fruit-trees. He feared there is some subtle epidemic among our fruit-trees. Still he did not know why it was so. He had tried fore-shortening trees with excellent results.

Col. WILLIAMSON stated an instance where guano had been applied with excellent results. H. B. SMITH had pruned extensively, and had renovated old trees and produced large crops of fine fruit. But the wounds were all well covered with wax.

W. S. CARPENTER—You may prune a young tree severely; but prunning an old tree excessively, is certain death to it, especially if the wounds are not thoroughly covered with wax. July, he said, is the best period to prune fruit-trees.

The Prize Fighters, O'Baldwin and Wormald.

The *Evening Herald* of Boston says the stake money pending on the late attempted prize fight between O'BALDWIN and WORMALD at Lynnfield, has been paid over to the former; also, that WORMALD remains in Boston, and O'BALDWIN will leave for California next week.

Several of the afternoon papers of this City yesterday contained a graphic account of a fight, said to have taken place at Weehawken between O'BALDWIN and WORMALD, in which the latter had his jaw broken. The story was a *canard* got up by a needy penny-a-liner, who disposed of it at a very low rate to a very cheap evening paper. The story was readily swallowed by the more respectable journals in their later editions.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

The resolution calling on the Trustees of the Cooper Union for information as to the receipts and expenditures of that institution was concurred in.

An ordinance from the other Board, authorizing the Comptroller to issue $75,000 of seven per cent. stock, to be known as City Cemetery Stock, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of a cemetery in connection with the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted, placing the offices lately occupied by the Sheriff, in the City Hall, at the disposal of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

The following message was received from the Mayor and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval a resolution adopted by your honorable body Sept. 28, 1868, and concurred in by the honorable the Board of Aldermen Nov. 9, 1868, authorizing the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen to appoint an Index Clerk at an annual salary of $1,500.

In my judgment the present clerical force in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen is as large as is necessary. The salaries of the clerks have been increased by the adoption of a resolution, notwithstanding my objections, and they should be required to perform all the clerical duties of the office. The appointment of a new clerk involves an unnecessary expense, and I cannot give it my approval. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special meeting, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Excise, Commissioner G. B. LINCOLN presided.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported with reference to the dissecting room at No. 102 East Twelfth-street, complained of by residents of the vicinity, that it was not in a condition to require any action on the part of the Board. It is situated at least a story above the roofs of adjacent buildings, is clean and well ventilated, and no offensive odors can possibly escape from the premises. The report was received and filed.

Commissioner SMITH offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to cause an inspection to be made of all vaults, cellars and underground rooms now occupied for purposes of lodging and sleeping in New-York and Brooklyn, and report in each case the number of the street, name of the proprietor, and the conditions affecting the health of the occupants.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be and is hereby directed to cause the following advertisement to be inserted in the daily papers, viz: On and after Jan. 1, 1869, the Metropolitan Board of Health will enforce the 7th section of the "Act for the Regulation of Tenement and Lodging-houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," chap. 908, laws of 1867, viz.: "No vault, cellar, or underground room shall be occupied as a place of lodging or sleeping, except the same shall be approved in writing, and a permit given therefor by the Metropolitan Board of Health."

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Attempt to Defraud a Bank with an Altered Check—Arrest of the Culprit.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man appeared at the paying teller's desk of the Fourth National Bank, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, and presented a check for certification, drawn by HENRY CLEWS & Co., bankers, and purporting to be for the sum of $95,110 50. The first glance convinced the teller that the check had been altered, and handing it to one of the porters, he told him to go with the man who presented it to CLEWS & Co. and ascertain whether it was genuine. The porter left the bank with the stranger, who, on reaching the sidewalk, turned in a different direction from that leading to the banking-house of CLEWS & Co. The porter followed him, and seizing him by the arm, told him that was the wrong way. The stranger immediately hit the porter a blow on the head, and started upon a run up Nassau-street toward the Post Office, the porter following him at full speed, and crying at the top of his voice, "Stop thief!" The fellow had not run more than a block or two before he was arrested by a policeman. On being taken to the First Precinct Station-house, he gave his name as JAMES HENDERSON, a native of England, 29 years of age. Upon his person were found two or three dollars in money, three or four deeds of silver mining claims in Spring Valley and Virginia City, Nevada, and some other unimportant papers. The check had meantime been taken to HENRY CLEWS & Co., who pronounced the signature genuine, but said that it had been altered from a check for $109 50.

The only explanation given by the prisoner was that he took the check, at its full uttered value, in payment for stock, and that he could show where he got it. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house for the night. As no money was paid on the check, nor even asked for by the man who presented it, but only a request made to have it certified, it is questionable whether a criminal prosecution can be sustained against the prisoner, although it is perfectly clear that it was a deliberate attempt to defraud the bank out of a large sum of money. A similar attempt, on a smaller scale, was made on the same bank three or four months ago, and the culprit escaped on the legal quibble that no crime had been committed.

The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery—Another Arrest.

The romance of the Royal Insurance bond robbery had another chapter added to it yesterday by the arrest of another person who is accused of being concerned in the larceny. It seems that at a late hour on Wednesday night Officers SCHELVEY and JARBOE, of the Seventh Ward Police, arrested, at the request of HUGH MASTERSON, chief detective on the Erie Railway, Dr. DIONYSIUS CREMMEN and his brother, JOHN E. CREMMEN, both residing at No. 227 Henry-street. Recorder E. A. ANDREWS, of Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y., had issued the warrant for the arrest of the doctor in consequence of a complaint having been made before him accusing Dr. CREMMEN of complicity in the larceny of the $200,000 worth of bonds from the Royal Insurance Company, on Dec. 10, 1866. It is alleged that the prisoner has for some time been endeavoring to dispose of some of the stolen bonds, hence his arrest. Both of the accused were arraigned before Capt. WARDLOW, at the Madison-street Police Station, who, finding that no proper complaint could be made against JOHN E. CREMMEN, released him. The other prisoner was yesterday morning brought before Inspector DILKS at the Central Office, who ordered him to be sent to Binghamton for the action of the authorities in that place. This makes the seventh arrest in connection with this famous bond robbery.

Extensive Burglary at Huntington, L. I.

On Wednesday night, at a late hour, a gang of burglars forced their way into the store of Messrs. RODGERS, SAMNER & SCUDDERS, at the village of Huntington, L. I., when they commenced vigorous operations against the two iron safes in the store. The burglars were provided with several drills and other implements, and drilled several holes in the doors of the safes, through which they inserted a quantity of gunpowder. A large quantity of goods was then taken from the shelves and piled up against the safes in order to deaden the report of the explosion, after which the trains were fired, both the safes being opened thereby. Two young men were sleeping on an upper floor, but they state that they heard nothing of the explosion. The burglars gained possession of $18,000 in Government bonds, and a small sum in ready money, which had been stored in the safes, when they made good their escape. The Police authorities of this City have been notified of the burglary, though there seems but slight chance of their tracing the thieves, who have so successfully "puffed a couple of peters."

Bank Robbery Near Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

The Mechanics' Bank is at the corner of Court and Montague streets, a few blocks from Police Headquarters. In this bank, in open daylight on Tuesday, a gentleman of neat, business appearance helped himself to over $8,000. The Police were promptly informed of the transaction, but have kept the facts to themselves until the offender is now beyond reach. It appears that about 1 o'clock on the day named, only two persons were left in charge of the bank, the Cashier having gone to New-York, and the boy having gone to his lunch. While the institution was in this exposed condition, a gentleman entered, so the story is told by the bank officers, and asked if there were any United States bonds for sale. He was answered in the negative, and directed to a broker's office. The gentleman went away, but soon after returned and inquired about the negotiating of a bill of exchange, and while he engaged the teller in conversation on the subject of negotiation in general, two other persons entered the bank, one of whom wanted some stamps, while the other at once assumed his position at the door which admits to the inside of the counter. The clerk went to the extreme end of the counter to supply the second man with the desired stamps, and got into a conversation with him on the general importance of stamps. The Teller and the Clerk being thus pleasantly engaged in conversation with their customers, the third man, who was swinging carelessly backward and forward upon the counter-door, "must have" helped himself to a pile of greenbacks, amounting to $8,750, which the Teller had been counting when the first gentleman entered, but which he had left on a table about twelve or fifteen feet from the door aforesaid. At all events, the three gentlemen visitors left simultaneously. The Police are not of opinion that any of the bank clerks were in collusion with the strange gentleman who is alleged to have carried off the $8,750; but the Teller is not regarded as having acted very discreetly in laying down the aforesaid pile of greenbacks, otherwise than beyond the possible reach of any intruder, while he held conversation on the subject of negotiation.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

JOHN HAMILTON, of No. 322 Pearl-street, entered a saloon on the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, on Wednesday evening, with MARGARET BRENNAN. While in her company, JOHN caught MARGARET in the act of stealing $20 from his vest-pocket, so he caused her arrest. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was committed to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FLAT BURGLARY.

During the night of the 7th inst. the store of ROLAND XESSENTENFEL, No. 223 West Twenty-seventh-street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a guitar and several other small articles, all valued at $14. Some of these articles were afterward recovered in a pawn-shop, and Detective REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, being induced for some reason to arrest WILLIAM MCBRIEN and ALONZO PROVOST, was rewarded by the latter making a full confession of his own guilt and that of his confederate. Both were committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A POSSIBLE MISTAKE.

MICHAEL LYNCH, of No. 85 Tenth-avenue, suspecting that his barkeeper, PATRICK MCMORROW, was robbing him, on Wednesday night searched his trunk, where he found a blank-book, between the leaves of which he found $160. He therefore caused MCMORROW to be arrested by Officer WOLFE, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The prisoner, upon arraignment, denied his guilt, and said that every dollar of the money found in his trunk was his own, and the total of the savings of two years. He was, however, committed for trial at the General Sessions.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.

At the late great fire at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street, a large amount of property was stolen and the Police have since been searching for it. Yesterday Officer WESTERMAN received information which caused him to visit the rooms of JOHN CRAWFORD and ELIZABETH CRAWFORD his wife, colored people living at No. 40 Wooster street, where he found a quantity of shirting and linen which was identified as stolen from the burning premises. The CRAWFORDS were sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

JAMES HOUSEMAN, of No. 113 Laurens-street, yesterday caused the arrest of WILLIAM BUSH, a reputable citizen, who has kept a saloon for many years at No. 301 Bowery. HOUSEMAN alleges that on the 20th of September last he fell asleep in the saloon and BUSH rifled his pockets of $65. A man who professed to have witnessed this occurrence was committed to the House of Detention to make sure of his story when required, and Mr. BUSH promptly gave bail to appear for examination. He denies the tale of larceny, and says that he took the money away from some of HOUSEMAN's friends, who had taken it from his pockets, and that it was afterward paid back to the proper parties.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A LAUGHING MATTER.

HENRY BECK, 32 years of age, living at No. 6 Norfolk-street, and calling himself a commission merchant, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny made by HENRY DEVERS, of No. 304 Grand-street. He says that Oct. 8, BECK entered his store, and going up to a window where a number of watches were lying, inquired as to prices, but left immediately, without making any purchase. Immediately after his departure it was discovered that two gold watches, valued at $130, were missing, and he therefore caused the arrest of BECK. The prisoner answered not guilty with great glee, and, in common with his bondsman and friends, seemed to consider the affair a most surpassingly good joke. BECK gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner STONE presiding. Thirty-three cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law were presented for trial, of which five were dismissed and ten adjourned. There were eight acquittals and ten convictions. The licenses of the following-named dealers were revoked: McManus & Montague, No. 227 West-street; Joseph Schulz, No. 165 West Twenty-fifth-street; Jno. S. Gibson, No. 562 Broadway; John H. Luhrs, De Kalb-avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn; Michael Mulligan, corner One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue; Henry Baune, No. 215 Franklin-street; Bernard French, No. 325 Bowery; Philip Sohl, No. 84 Delancey-street; Wm. Liebman, No. 448 West Forty-first-street. The Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Treasurer of this Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since the last published statement: Le Grand Lockwood, second donation, $1,000; R. Hoe & Co., $100; Benj. Nathan, $100; John T. Lord, second donation, $100; C. V. S. Roosevelt, third donation, $100; James Brown, third donation, $100; Mrs. Osgood, second donation, $100; J. Boorman Johnston, $100; Mrs. R. W. Weston, $100; Wm. Oothout, $100; J. F. D. Lanier, $100; W. C. Schermerhorn, $100; T. G. Hodghkins, third donation, $100; Jas. Lenox, third donation, $100; J. D. Wolfe, second donation, $100; J. O. Low, $50; J. Howard Wainwright, $25; Wm. Tilden, $25; Shepherd Knapp, $25. Total, $2,525.

CONGRESSIONAL RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.—A sub-committee of the Congressional Retrenchment Committee sat yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. JENCKES, No. 229 Broadway. It was composed of Hon. Messrs. THOS. A. JENCKES, of Rhode Island; JAMES BENTON, of New-Hampshire; GEO. A. HALSEY, of New-Jersey; C. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, and Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont. Mr. VAN WYCK was Chairman. The proceedings were secret. Several witnesses were examined in connection with the case of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, in continuation of the previous day's sitting—an inquiry being made also into the action of Mr. BINCKLEY, when here, in relation to the violation of the Revenue laws.

A MAN MISSING.—Mr. GARRETT FITZSIMMONS, a native of Ireland, aged 65, having gray hair and whiskers, left his residence, No. 419 West Forty-seventh-street, on Tuesday afternoon, and was last seen at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, at 5 o'clock P. M. No trace of his whereabouts has as yet been obtained by the relatives, and any one having such information is earnestly requested to call on Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters. Mr. FITZSIMMONS wore a black frock-coat, black pants, vest and hat, the latter being banded with crape.

CORONER'S CASES.—On Wednesday night as KATE DOWLING, a domestic in the Gladstone House, was playing cards with three other women, she suddenly ruptured a vein in the leg in some unexplained manner, and died in a few moments from hemorrhage....CATHARINE FARRELL, aged 12 months, died suddenly yesterday at No. 13 Pell-street. Inquests will be held to-day.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Rev. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will deliver an address to the teachers of the Industrial Schools, on the subject of "Industrial Schools," at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINOR ITEMS.—SARAH ACKER, aged 28, and having no home, fell in Thirteenth-street yesterday and so severely injured her head that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital....WM. BLAKE, aged 42, fell off Pier No. 45 North River, and was rescued by some boatmen....MICHAEL SOHER, of No. 311 Monroe-street, was caught between the bark *Resolute* and Pier No. 52 East River while he was assisting to step a new mast, and was injured. He was taken to Bellevue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN MAIN-STREET.—At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the ceiling of JOHN FARRELL's liquor store, No. 45 Main-street, was discovered to be on fire. Officer DUNN, of the Forty-second Precinct, on seeing it broke the door open, and with the assistance of some of the occupants of the upper part of the house succeeded in extinguishing the flames. It appeared that there was a defect in the flue, and that the fire was caused thereby. The damage amounted to about $200; fully insured in the Hamilton and Park Insurance Companies.

HAYDN'S CREATION.—The Brooklyn Choral Union will give HAYDN's grand oratorio of "Creation," at the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, next Thursday evening. Judging from the rehearsals which have taken place, and the fact that an orchestra of sixty pieces is to be brought into the performance, it is unnecessary to predict that the lovers of music in Brooklyn, and even those of New-York, have a feast in store for them, the superior quality of which they can only realize by tasting it.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—THOMAS SMITH was arrested yesterday morning by Officer KAISER, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on the charge of breaking into the house of Mr. JOHN MULLAN, Skillman-street, on Wednesday night, and stealing therefrom $90 in money and a gold watch. He was taken before Justice RILEY and held for examination.

HOW TO GET BUTTER CHEAP.—On Wednesday evening two men drove up with a truck in front of the grocery store of GREENE & HEATH, No. 1,369 Fulton-avenue, and picking up two tubs of butter, valued at $65, which were standing in the front part of the store, put them on the truck and drove off with them. The loss was realized when too late.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM FAIR.—The annual fair of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will be held at the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening, and to-morrow afternoon and evening. The title of this institution is its best appeal to the sympathies of the public.

FOUND DROWNED.—Officer SCHAHE, of the Atlantic Dock Police, yesterday morning found the body of CHARLES ALGIERS floating in the basin. Deceased, it appears, was lost overboard from a vessel at Hell Gate a short time since. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—P. T. BARNUM lectures on temperance this evening, at the church corner of Market and Henry streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MURDER TRIAL.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County was held yesterday at the Court-house, Hudson City. Judge BEDLE and Justices QUAIFE and STURGES were on the bench. Shortly after the opening of the Court, the following prisoners were sentenced: JAS. IRVINE, assault and battery, was ordered fifteen days' imprisonment; WM. GERAGHTY was sentenced to one day's imprisonment for larceny, and sent to the County Jail for six months for assault and battery; THOS. FITZPATRICK was sent to State Prison for nine months for having assaulted an officer in discharge of his duty; WALTER TOBY was sentenced to State Prison for nine months for grand larceny; GUSTAVE SPINGLER was ordered eighteen months in State Prison for burglary; JOHN REARDON, a boy, was sent to the Reform School for robbery; GEO. B. WOOD was sent to the County Jail for two months for having assaulted his wife; JOHN SMITH, for petit larceny, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail, and MICHAEL ROCHE, for having, in July last, killed PATRICK MADDEN, at Weehawken, was ordered three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. JAMES REILLY was indicted for having, on the 30th of August last, been the means of causing the death of his wife by throwing her into the Hackensack River. The prisoner was tried on a bill for murder. Mr. LYONS, State prosecutor, stated the case, after which the following evidence was taken. Dr. THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN and Dr. JAMES MULCAHY deposed they had made a *post-mortem* examination of Mrs. REILLY. They found no marks of external violence, and could not make a proper examination in consequence of decomposition having set in. Drowning appeared to have been the cause of death. JOHN MCGUIGEN, No. 184 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, swore that for the month previous to a few days before his death, Mrs. REILLY had been in his employ, and he found her a faithful servant. When she left his service her husband called to see her, and she went off with him. JOHN W. POST, No. 122 Essex-street, Jersey City, deposed that in April, 1866, the prisoner lived near his place of residence; on a day in the June following REILLY threw his wife (now deceased) into the canal adjoining, and two men who went to her rescue were abused by him for having done so; the water was only two feet deep where she was thrown into the canal. ALEX. MCCOY, an ex-police officer, deposed that on the 20th of June, 1866, he arrested REILLY for having thrown his wife into the Morris Canal. She then preferred a complaint against him to that effect. MARGARET KELLY, No. 197 Grand-street, Jersey City, deposed that five weeks before her death Mrs. REILLY lodged with witness; the prisoner called to see his wife once, and both got drunk on the occasion; saw Mr. and Mrs. REILLY walking together on the day of her death. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

FALL OF A BUILDING AND INJURY TO WORKMEN.—Shortly before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a brick building in course of erection in Quarry-street, Newark, and which had been raised two stories, suddenly fell to the ground, owing to the foundation giving way, being undermined by the rains. Four persons, BENJAMIN M. WOODRUFF, the mason, a journeyman and two apprentices were injured, but none of them seriously. J. H. PIERSON was the owner of the building, and his loss is about $500.

FIRE AT EAST NEWARK.—Yesterday morning about 7:30 o'clock a fire broke out in a frame dwelling, No. 12 John-street, East Newark, extending to three dwellings adjoining, and entirely destroying all four. They were occupied respectively by Mrs. SUSAN MCDONALD, JOHN NAGLE, JOHN KEENAN and Mrs. FLOYD, who saved most of their household effects. The buildings were owned by MICHAEL RILEY, whose loss is $5,000, upon which there was an insurance of $800 only.

FOR STATE PRISON.—Sheriff BUSH, of Essex County, yesterday conveyed fifteen convicts to Trenton State Prison, and among the number was the notorious FRANK MCCORMICK, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for stabbing a man in Newark.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORIES.—The Republicans of Newark celebrated the election of GRANT and COLFAX, last night, by a torchlight procession of the various organizations and by illuminations.

BREVITIES.—GUSTAVE KNODEL, who was run over in Jersey City by a Hudson City car, died of his injuries yesterday morning....The Hudson County Schuetzencorps will hold a schuetzenfest, at Mount Pleasant Park, on Thanksgiving Day.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J.; Ingraham and Cardoso, JJ.

Enumerated motions.

Nos.	Nos.
54—Jaudon et al. vs. Wilton et al.	65—Levett vs. Barton.
56—Howell, Jr., et al. vs. Hoogland.	66—Bates et al. vs. Sogle et al.
57—Thayer, administratrix, &c., vs. Graham.	67—Schaffner vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
58—Phillips vs. Speyers.	68—Butler vs. Truslow.
59—Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.	69—Butler, assignee, &c. vs. Truslow.
60—Wheelock vs. Constantine.	70—Finch vs. Parker.
61—Wheelock vs. Constantine et al.	71—Rand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
62—Henriques vs. Henriques.	72—McRoberts vs. Waddell.
63—Roberts vs. Fisher et al.	73—Mitchell vs. Bartlett.
64—Farley vs. St. John.	74—Osborn vs. Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
105—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell et al.	192—Thorn et al. vs. Seeley.
135—Phillips vs. Wheeler, &c.	203—East River Bank vs. Steinrich.
159—Esty vs. Embler.	243—In re Sanders et al.
190—Haughwout et al. vs. Seeley.	249—In re Northrop.
191—Aims vs. Seeley.	252—O'Brien vs. Atkinson.
	258—Blake Sole S. M. Co. vs. Keith, &c.

Call No. 26[illegible]—Vandewater vs. Receivers Columbian Marine Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
835—Noah vs. Vinnot.	—Fettretch vs. Purdy.
708—Dennison vs. Goldstein	466—Smith vs. Duchardt.
925—Herckscher, Jr. et al. vs. Moirs.	838—Ninth National Bank vs. Ballard.
740—Straussman vs. Low.	846—Metropolitan National Bank vs. Conert et al
700—Redfield vs. Dorman.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
492—Ward et al. vs. Smith.	524—Midlothian Coal Mining Co. vs. Rathdun et al.
478—Ward et al. vs. Chase et al.	526—Reilly vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
500—Gardner vs. Griswold.	528—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
232—Fowler vs. Burnham.	532—Batchelor vs. Albany City Ins. Co.
510—Martin vs. Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co.	534—Radliff et al. vs. Bale et al.
512—Conlon vs. Watjen.	540—Todd et al. vs. Davis et al.
514—Sandford vs. McDougal et al.	
516—White vs. Blank.	
522—Roe vs. Conger.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
673—Legget vs. Giles.	1388—Hooke vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
912—Martin vs. Bachmann.	1389—Traub vs. Gutweiler.
135[illegible]—Twiner et al. vs. Wall.	1391—Day et al. vs. Ely et al.
1358—Fannin vs. McMullen.	1392—Moore vs. Lawrence.
1327—Grader vs. Reisler.	1398—Hodgins vs Martin.
1353—Messenger vs. Fourth National Bank.	1399—Powers vs. North.
1337—Bishop vs. Jones et al.	1400—Howard vs. Harcy.
	1403—Coleman vs. Buck.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1408—Regge vs. Regge.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman F. Ins. Co.	1409—Defarol vs. Disosway.
858—Same vs. Croton F. Ins. Co.	1410—Powers vs. Cody et al.
1271—Metzler vs. New-Jersey R.R. & Trans. Co.	1411—Wetzler vs. Brooks.
1404—Love vs. Repper.	1412—Traber vs. Ender.
1405—Abel vs. N. Y. Ice Co.	1413—Bernhard vs. Kain.
1407—Davis vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way & Battery R. R. Co.	1414—Reilly vs. Augustine.
	1415—Mulligan vs. Bleecker-street & Fulton Ferry Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
629—Ticknor vs. Duff.	736—Schmidt vs. Tretze.
711—Medley vs. Blood.	737—Hessman vs. Katz.
721—Hoffman vs. Riege.	738—Johnson vs. Raymond.
389—Zimmerman vs. Leslie.	739—Macguire vs. Watts.
617—Doughty vs. Kerwin.	740—Gerding vs. Schanzer.
672—Hamilton vs. Elting.	741—Suydam vs. Atwood.
726—Grimes vs. Savings Bank.	742—Williams vs. Sturges.
728—Hartmann vs. Appleby.	743—McMahon vs. Sturges.
729—Hout vs. Cassan.	744—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe.
730—Moneuse vs. Cox.	745—Baker vs. Lewis.
731—Robinson vs. New-Haven Steamboat Co.	747—Connelly vs. Keller.
732—Trabert vs. Schmidt.	748—Same vs. Same.
733—Same vs. Same.	749—Boyle vs. Keller.
734—Donnelly vs. Lincoln.	750—Hefferberg vs. Schnaar
735—Kinkard vs. Schmidt.	751—Purdy vs. Ohlhurst.
	752—Clark vs. Gillespie.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LITIGATION—ROLLING STOCK—FIXTURES—CONVEYANCE UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY—JUDGMENT LIEN.

The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. F. P. James.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. This is a branch of the Great Western Railroad litigation, in which the defendant in error is a well-known broker of New-York. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court:

There are three appeals taken in this cause from the decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. The first from the final decree by Bright and Garrison, in the name of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company. The second from the decree by the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company. The third by the same Company from the order confirming the sale. The bill was filed by James against the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, as a judgment creditor of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, for the purpose of having his judgment declared a lien upon the eastern division of the road, and the same sold in order to obtain satisfaction. The judgment was recovered against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company to the amount of $11,727 71 on the 7th October, 1857, in favor of N. Cleveland, and has been duly assigned to the complainant. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Company is made a defendant as owner of the equity of redemption of the eastern division of the road under a mortgage by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company to Barnes, this Company having acquired all the interest of the mortgage, subject to all prior liens on the road. The Court decreed that the judgment was a lien from the time of its rendition, and that the sum of $98,901 51 was due thereon; that the La Crosse Company had ceased to exist as a corporation, and that the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company had succeeded to its rights as to the eastern division, subject to all prior liens, and directs a sale, by the Marshal, of the road from Milwaukee to Portage. A sale was made accordingly, and on a report to the Court, was duly confirmed. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Company, by virtue of its charter and the proceedings under it, acquired a title in fee to the road-bed; and the rolling stock owned by it, and used and employed in connection with the road, is made a fixture by an express statute of the State of Wisconsin, and such, we think, is the law according to the true construction of the charter, independent of the statute. (Pennock vs. Coe, 17 How., 117.) By the statute law of Wisconsin judgments are liens on real estate, and we do not doubt that this judgment became a lien on the road from the time of its rendition, and that a sale under a decree in chancery, and conveyance in pursuance thereof, confirmed by the Court, passed the whole of the interest of the Company existing at the time of its rendition to the purchaser. (Pennock vs. Coe; Gue vs. Tide-water Canal Co., 24 How. 257; 2 Redfield, 544, and n.; 21 How., 112; 9 Georgia R., 377; Macon and Western R. R. Co.) A great many objections have been taken to the decrees below, but those of any substance or force will be found answered by the principles above stated. The decrees below affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE REFUSED—FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.

In the matter of Benjamin W. Foster, a bankrupt.—BLATCHFORD, J.—On the evidence in this case, as it now stands, I think the sixth and eighth specifications filed by the creditor, William P. Dixon, in opposition the discharge of the bankrupt, are substantially proved in part. The sixth specification states, among other things, that the bankrupt gave a fraudulent preference, contrary to the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, by assigning to William P. Dixon one third of his claim against the National Ice Company, of the City of New-York. The eighth specification states, among other things, that the bankrupt, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made a conveyance of part of his property for the purpose of preferring a creditor and preventing the property from coming into the hands of the assignee and being distributed under the Bankruptcy act, by assigning to Wm. P. Dixon for such purpose one-third of his claim against the National Ice Company, such assignment having been made after the bankrupt was insolvent and after he made up his mind to take the benefit of the Bankruptcy act. There is no oral testimony in the case but that of the bankrupt himself. On the 30th of July, 1868, he testified that whenever he borrowed money he generally gave security; that there were several notes protested against him in 1867; that during the Winter of 1866 and the Spring of 1867 he found himself unable to meet his current engagements; that during the year 1867 he gave a number of notes for borrowed money, trusting to something to turn up in order to pay them; that he did not recollect having paid any borrowed money during the year 1867; and that he made up his mind that he should be obliged to take the benefit of the Bankruptcy act in the Summer of 1867. On the 18th of August, 1868, he testified that between November, 1866, and July, 1867, he received at least $3,000 from William P. Dixon, which was not repaid or expended for Dixon, and which now constituted his indebtedness to Dixon. On the 25th of August, 1868, he testified that it was during and after the Summer of 1867, that he found himself unable to meet his current engagements; that he was sure he paid no borrowed money after the 1st of August, 1867; that although some days usually elapsed between his borrowing money and pledging the securities mentioned in Schedule A. No. 2, to his petition, the securities were always agreed upon, at the time the money was borrowed, but were not always given then, and not until a few days afterward; that he desired to withdraw the statement so made on his former examination that between November 1866, and July, 1867, he received at least $3,000 from William P. Dixon, which was not repaid or expended for Dixon, and which now constituted his indebtedness to Dixon, and to state in substitution that between November, 1866, and February, 1867 he and Mr. Dixon had many money transactions together, amounting in the aggregate to $50,000, or more; that sometimes Dixon would borrow money of him and pay him by checks, that sometimes he would borrow money of Dixon on his checks, without security, and sometimes on notes of other persons, and for other persons, indorsed by him, and that those notes were sometimes secured by stock collaterals. The proof of debt filed in this matter by Dixon, and which was sworn to and filed on the 28th of July, 1868, two days before the first examination of the bankrupt, and is part of the testimony in the case, shows an indebtedness of the bankrupt to Dixon amounting to $4,295 33, and states that the indebtedness arose out of loans of money made by Dixon to the bankrupt, evidenced by a note and a due-bill made by the bankrupt, and out of the discount by Dixon of six notes made by other parties and indorsed by the bankrupt; and that to secure that indebtedness the bankrupt executed to Dixon the assignment hereafter mentioned. Copies of the note and bill made by the bankrupt, and of the other six notes above referred to, are annexed to the proof of debt. The note made by the bankrupt is dated March 4, 1867. The due bill is dated April 27, 1867. It must be assumed, on the evidence, that the loans on the note and the due bill respectively were not made after their respective dates. The six notes discounted matured between April 30, 1867, and July 22, 1867. At how late a period any of them were discounted does not distinctly appear. A copy of the assignment before referred to, executed to Dixon by the bankrupt, is set forth in the proof of debt. It is dated Aug. 24, 1867, and by it the bankrupt, in consideration of $1, to him paid by Dixon, for the purpose of securing to Dixon $1,000, assigns to Dixon all his claims against the National Ice Company of New-York, (except $1,250 assigned to Louis S. Robbins, of New-York, Aug. 24, 1867,) growing out of the various votes of said Company for pay as its Secretary and Treasurer, said claim amounting by estimation to the sum of $3,000. The proof of debt states the estimated value of the security so assigned to Dixon as being $200. On all the testimony the assignment of Aug. 24, 1867, to Dixon must be regarded as a transfer to secure a preëxisting indebtedness, and not as a pledge of security made at the time the indebtedness was contracted, and as a part of the transaction. All transactions of borrowing money from Dixon, or obtaining discounts from him, seem to have been at an end by July 1, 1867. The assignment of the claim to Dixon was a fraudulent preference contrary to the act, made when he was insolvent and was contemplating bankruptcy, within the causes for withholding a discharge specified in the 29th section, and within the sixth and eighth specifications. The testimony of the bankrupt is very confused and unsatisfactory. It may be that the points on which the discharge is now refused, can be explained. If so, I am disposed to allow an opportunity for making the explanation, if such a favor shall be asked, the creditor to be at liberty also to introduce such testimony as he desires. I do not pass upon any other points raised by the specifications, but refuse the discharge at present on the grounds above stated.

Cowles, Hatch and Benneville, for the bankrupt. Samuel G. Jelliffe for the creditor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE APPEAL CALENDAR.

Judge NELSON took up the appeal calendar in this court yesterday morning, and called it through, making such disposition of the causes thereon as best suited the convenience of the court and counsel.

The first case on the calendar, that of James Gorley vs. The Bak *Convoy*, being ready, was called and heard, at the conclusion of which the case of Joseph W. Hancox vs. the steamboat *Syracuse* being ready, was also heard.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT APPEALS.

The Judge announced that as soon as he finished the present calendar in this District, he would go over to Brooklyn and hear the appeal calendar of the Eastern District.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE REPPER CASE.

The charge against Alderman Frederick Repper of procuring and delivering false naturalization papers was to have come up for examination, but three of the most material witnesses against Repper not appearing, the case was put over to Saturday next, and, as it was feared that these witnesses had been tampered with, attachments were ordered to issue against them. When the attachments had been nearly prepared, the witnesses, who, from their appearance, were evidently on a jolly spree, came in, having from the effects of too much lager and bourbon become oblivious to the passing of time. The Commissioner became satisfied from close inquiry that the men were simply belated from getting intoxicated, and he dismissed them with a reprimand, and a threat that, if they did not appear punctually on Saturday, he would send them to the County Jail.

OTHER NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Nicholas Terry, Jas. Conway, Patrick Whelan and Hugh Martin.—These parties were arrested yesterday in Yonkers and taken before Commissioner OSBORN. Terry for issuing false certificates of naturalization, and the others for using them for the purpose of registering to vote at the recent election. They were all held for trial and committed in default of the required bail, which was $3,000 for Terry and $1,500 each for the others.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 12.

Before Judge Gross.

THE BATEMAN OPERA—ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Faustine Berthillot vs. Hezekiah L. Bateman.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover

the sum of $500 for damages alleged to have been sustained by an assault and battery and false imprisonment under the following circumstances: On the 26th of June last the plaintiff, who was at that time in the employ of the defendant as soprano chorus singer at his (defendant's) opera at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth-street, made her appearance at the box office to receive her regular monthly payment. This was pay day as to all the employes of the Bateman troupe. The plaintiff received all the money which she claimed to be her due, except fifty cents. When she inquired of the cashier why she was fifty cents short, she was told that she had been fined the last amount because she had not conformed to the rules in wearing a cap in a certain character. She claims that she was docked the fifty cents because she did not appear at rehearsal. This, however, is denied by the defendant. The result of cutting 50 cents off the plaintiff's salary was a scene in and around the box office of the Academy of Music. Policemen were called in; the plaintiff went into hysteric fits, after calling Mr. Bateman a thief and a rogue for keeping back the fifty cents. The plaintiff created so much trouble in and around the Academy that officers took her to the Station-house, and thence to the Police Court, where, after a fair hearing, she was fined the sum of $10 as a punishment for her disorderly conduct. For this imprisonment she asks the Marine Court to give her $500 damages.

On the part of Mr. Bateman, it is claimed that the plaintiff signed the contract as soprano chorus singer in his troupe, knowing what the rules of the establishment were; that one of the rules was that if she did not appear at rehearsal upon each and every occasion, the sum of fifty cents for each and every failure was to be deducted from her salary. That plaintiff had often, heretofore, failed to appear at rehearsal, and had as often had the proper amounts deducted from her salary without complaint. There was also a regulation that plaintiff, with others, should appear in certain characters with Scotch caps. This rule the plaintiff, upon several occasions, violated by appearing before the foot-lights bare-headed. The defendant insists that he instituted all his rules and regulations for a wise purpose; that all his employes know what the rules are before signing their contracts, and he says that unless the terms of the contract are strictly complied with, there would be no such thing as conducting his business with profit to himself or satisfaction to the public. If one employe could with impunity violate a rule, then all would take occasion to do so. The defendant therefore denies that he has been guilty of any wrong as to the plaintiff's arrest and imprisonment, and says he was justified in taking such action as he did in making the complaint against her in the Police Court. The trial will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Noble; for defendant, Mr. Theodore Stuyvesant and Mr. Patterson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 11.

By Judge Sutherland.

Potts vs. the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company; motion denied without costs.

Meyer vs. James Cochrane; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

The Union Oil Company vs. Sylvester Lewis; motion granted, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

Waters vs. Trener; memoranda for counsel.

Day, &c., vs. The McClintock Farm and Cherry Tree Petroleum Company; order granted.

McBrair vs. McBrair et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Chas. Stokes vs. Ann J. Stokes; judgment of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 12.

By Judge Barbour.

Joel vs. Wreth; motion granted.

Chambers vs. Smith; motion granted; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

Brand et al. vs. Stone et al.; motion granted.

Gray administrators vs. National Steamship Company; motion granted.

Foster vs. Mowry; motion granted and commission issued.

Moneypenny et al. vs. Moran; motion granted and cause referred to a referee to assess damages.

Townsend vs. Gould et al.; motion granted.

Rice et al. vs. American Fire Insurance Company, of New-York; motion granted and commission issued.

Camriff vs. Van Hope; motion vacating judgment granted.

By Judge Robertson.

Marsh et al. vs. Palmer; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Walsh vs Sayre; motion granted; order to be settled on one day's motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday presented for disposition twenty-three cases of assault and battery, nineteen of petit larceny, two of defrauding hotel-keepers, two of cruelty to animals, and one of malicious mischief. There was a sufficient number of these cases requiring extended investigation to protract the session to an unusual length and weary the patience of the spectators.

A WRECK MOORED.

Ralph Lyon, styling himself Ralph, the Count de Leon, was arraigned on charges of defrauding hotels, made by Mr. Darron, of the Westchester House, and Mr. Risley, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. At each House he had engaged accommodations, telling, in each case, an improbable story of baggage coming up the bay. The poor unfortunate evidently had need of such care as an asylum alone could give, and he was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Mary Kinchey, having been hired as a servant by Mrs. Nina T. Montgomery, was naturally left alone down stairs with her kitchen assistant. The two girls, taking advantage of their opportunity, stripped the week's washing from the line in the yard, and adding to the bundle the bed-clothes from their beds, went away heavily laden with their spoils. Mary, however, was subsequently apprehended, and, her guilt being considered as proven, she was sent for a term on the Island. Her companion has not yet been arrested.

MUSCULAR DENTISTRY.

John Hart is a huge and scented specimen of the overdressed bully. It was alleged that, coming, with two companions, out of a saloon, he had made an unprovoked assault upon two colored boys he happened to meet in the street. The hue and cry being raised, he fled, pursued by Officer Carl, of the Eighth Precinct. Hart took refuge in a liquor-den, and Carl coming up, and attempting to arrest him, Hart expostulated with a blow that knocked out two of the officer's teeth. This feat secured him one month in the Penitentiary, and judgment was suspended in the case of the negro William Douglas.

A PERSONAL RIPPLE.

Alexander Parker being put on trial for cruelty to fowls, as already published, Mr. Bergh arose and made reference to the threat against his life, which had been made in connection with the case, as the TIMES stated yesterday. Mr. Bergh thought that, engaged as he was in arduous and dangerous labors of a purely philanthropic character, he was entitled to have the protection of the law for his person, and seemed to feel aggrieved at the disposition that had been made of the case in the Police Court. Justice DOWLING, in reply, said that he had required the man to give bonds to keep the peace, and had fined him $10, which was the utmost penalty prescribed by the statute for a threat. Mr. Bergh answered that he had not been aware that the man had been fined at all. That fact materially altered affairs, and he had become satisfied there was no intention to withhold from him any of the protection to which he was entitled. Both gentlemen were somewhat earnest in their maner at times, and the episode threatened to be interesting, but finally reached the lame conclusion that nobody had been wronged, and nobody had any grievance for parade. As to Parker the evidence of his cruelty to the fowls was not at hand, and he was acquitted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappan.

ALLEGED RAPE—SUIT FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

Amelia J. Johnson, by her Guardian, vs. William W. Andrews.—The defendant in this suit is well known in the City of Brooklyn, and is regarded as an upright man in his business and general demeanor, and this fact has been the means of much interest concentrating upon the present trial. The action is instituted for the purpose of obtaining the sum of $10,000 from the defendant. Mr. Grenville T. Jenks, counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, made a statement from which it appeared that the plaintiff was employed as a domestic in the family of the defendant, in Pineapple-street, her elder sister having been previously in the employ of the defendant; her mother was a widow, and plaintiff was alone and unprotected; she went to the house in the latter part of November, 1866, and a few weeks after she went there, on the morning before breakfast, and before the family came down, the defendant made an indecent assault upon her; that this assault produced severe injury upon the person of the child, and was continued from time to time for some months afterward, and until the little girl left the employment of the defendant. The counsel claimed that during all this time the child was unable to resist, and that she was kept silent by threats of being sent to State Prison. About the 1st of January the defendant secured another place for the child, and she went to service, but the injuries which she had sustained while in his employ developed themselves so much that she was unable to continue in her situation. Plaintiff came into Court under great disadvantage; she was poor, and without any friends. It was rare that a case of this kind should come first before a Civil Court, but in this case the friends of the girl had first applied themselves to a Criminal Court, and an indictment had been found against the defendant, but for some reason it had never been prosecuted.

The first witness was Amelia J. Johnson, the plaintiff. The next witness, Mrs. Jane Johnson, mother of plaintiff, testified to the sickness of Amelia, and to having obtained her information relative thereto from the girl's sister, Rebecca. Rebecca Johnson was the next witness, and merely corroborated that of her mother. Dr. Cooper, a New-York physician, testified to having made an examination of the plaintiff at the time stated in the opening, and having found that she had been subjected to an outrage.

Mr. D. P. Barnard, of counsel for the defence, in opening, claimed that every statement made by the complainant, in regard to an assault made upon her by the defendant, Mr. Andrews, was false and without any foundation. The complainant was brought to Mrs. Andrews for the purpose of getting a little training in waiting, &c., in order that she might get a situation. After she had been there for a short time Mr. Andrews advertised for a situation for her, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes came on the following day and engaged her, and she went there to live on the 3d of December; she was discharged from Mrs. Holmes for lying, stealing and being out late almost every night; she came back to Mrs. Andrews, who got her another situation at Mrs. Van Antwerp's; Mr. Andrews went to find out what she had been discharged from Mrs. Holmes' for, and, on finding out, told Mrs. Andrews, who considered it her duty to tell Mrs. Van Antwerp, who discharged her after searching her; the interference of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews caused a hostility which resulted in the present suit.

Mr. Wm. W. Andrews, defendant, testified that he was President of the Brooklyn Ice Company; was 58 years of age; denied all the allegations of the girl as to his committing any outrage upon her, giving her money, or seeing her in the office except in the presence of his book-keeper. Mrs. Andrews also gave testimony as to the cause of the plaintiff having been in her house at all, sustaining the opening of counsel throughout.

Mr. Guion, the book-keeper, testified positively to the two times, and the only two times, that the plaintiff had been in Mr. Andrews' office, no outrage having been committed on either of the occasions. Mrs. Josie Tilton testified that she resided in the floor over the office; that on one of the occasions mentioned by the previous witness she opened the side door for Amelia, or for the girl represented to be Amelia J. Johnson, when she had a note to deliver in the office, which she delivered and left. Dr. Jonas P. Loines testified that it was his opinion that one man alone could not have perpetrated the outrage as charged by plaintiff, and that such an outrage, if committed, would have caused the injuries to develop sooner than the time set forth in the complaint. Mrs. David C. Holmes testified to plaintiff having been in her family, but owing to objections on the part of counsel, she was not able to bring out the testimony intended by the question of the defence: "What was her conduct about being out late at night?" Dr. Theodore L. Mason corroborated the testimony of Dr. Loines. Dr. Joseph B. Jones and other physicians testified to the same effect.

At this point the Court adjourned.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

George H. Klune vs. Rufus K. Lee.—The jury in this case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, amounting to $1,200.

For plaintiff, L. B. Bunnell, J. G. Jenks and Ex-Judge Reynolds; for defendant, S. D. Morris.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113	200	Phoenix Bank	110
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	105⅝	16	Corn Ex. Bank	134
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	109⅜	120	Del. & Huds. Can.	128¼
125,000	do.	108¾	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	6¼
16,000	5-20 C., '64	107¾	10	P. M. St. Co. b. call	116
10,000	do. b5	107¾	1700	N. Y. Cen.	120⅜
10,000	5-20, C., '65	107⅜	600	do.	120
10,000	do.	107⅜	100	do. b. call. s30	119⅜
3,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	100	Erie	38
120,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new s3	110⅜	100	do.	38⅛
10,000	do. b3	110⅜	500	do.	38¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	110	25	do.	38⅛
103,000	do.	110⅛	200	Hudson R.	125
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	104	100	do.	125⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	97	800	Reading	97⅝
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅛	1050	do. s30	97
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c., bet. call	70	400	do.	97⅜
7,000	N. C. St. 6s. bet. call	66	100	Chi. & N. W.	81⅜
20,000	N. Car. 6s. new	65⅛	100	do. b10	82
500	do.	65	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	83
5,000	do. 2d call	65⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c., 2d call	54⅝	30	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅞
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	81	200	do.	83⅝
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94⅛	88	do.	83
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	93	100	do. 2d call. b30	83⅜
2,000	Clev. & P. 3d	90	200	Clev. & Tol. b15	98⅜
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	74	100	do.	98⅛
2,000	Long Dock Bds.	95	100	do. bet. call	98⅛
9	Am. Ex. Bk.	113	100	Chi. & R. I.	102⅝
81	Bank of Commerce	122⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	70
34	do.	122	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
20	Park Bank	150	200	T. W. & W.	58
70	Fourth Nat. Bank	105	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅝
			50	do.	107⅜
			100	do. s30	107⅝
			300	do.	107⅜
			34	N. J. R. R.	123
			5	N. J. Cen.	119⅜
			330	Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
			500	do.	29⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C. c	113⅜	48	Del. & Hud. Can.	128⅝
65,000	5-20 C, '62	108⅛	100	Boston W. P.	15
13,000	do.	108⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛
6,000	5-20, C., '65, new	110⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. b30	119⅜
3,000	do.	110⅛	150	do.	119
2,000	do.	109⅜	200	do.	119⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	108	300	do. b30	119⅛
10,000	do.	105⅜	200	do.	119⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	106⅜	800	do.	119⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	107⅜	300	Erie	38
1,000	do.	107⅜	100	Hudson R.	122⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	109⅜	200	Reading	97
2,000	5-20, C., '67 c	109⅜	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	83
2,000	do.	109⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
143,500	do.	109⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	105	400	Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	200	do.	98⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s. P. R. Is	99	200	Chi. & R. I.	102⅜
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69	100	do. bet. call	102
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	58	200	Mil. & St. P.	69⅝
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	89	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅜
10	Canton Co.	46⅛	100	T. W. & W.	57⅜
25	West. U. T.	35⅛	100	Mar. Pf.	15
100	Pacific Mail	114⅞	10	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜
50	do.	115	300	do.	107⅜
50	do.	115⅛	30	do.	107⅜
			100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	140

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$6,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	65⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. c	108
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	20	200	do.	108⅛
200	Pacific Mail	116⅛	200	do.	108⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen.	120⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
400	do.	120⅛	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	83⅜
400	do.	120⅜	200	do.	83⅜
100	do. b10	120⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84⅛
1800	Erie	38⅜	100	do.	84⅛
100	Hudson R.	124⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
200	Reading	97⅛	200	do.	98⅛
200	T., W. & W.	57⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅜
200	do. c	58	100	do. b3	102⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	71	100	do.	102⅛
200	do.	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	82
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛	300	do.	82⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	47	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛	300	do.	107⅛
100	Merch. U. Ex.	20⅛	300	do. e	107⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21	270	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100	Pac. Mail	114⅞	400	do. b5	29⅛
1200	do.	114⅛	100	Mich. So. & N. I.	83⅛
200	West. U. T.	35⅛	300	do.	83⅛
2100	N. Y. Central	118⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅝
100	do.	118⅛	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅛
400	do. c	118⅛	200	do.	102⅜
400	do. b3	118⅜	200	do. b10	102⅛
200	do.	118⅛	500	do.	102⅜
200	do.	118⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	81⅜
800	do. s3	118⅛	300	do.	81⅜
500	Erie	37⅛	1400	do.	81⅜
200	do.	37⅛	200	do.	81⅛
1200	do. s3	37⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
200	Hudson R.	123	200	do.	83⅛
400	Reading	96⅞	300	do.	83⅜
200	Mil. & S. P.	69	300	do.	83⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82⅛	300	do.	83⅛
200	do.	82	200	do. c	83⅜
100	Bos. W. P.	15			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

48	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27	100	Mil. & St. P.	68⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	19⅞	100	do.	68⅛
200	Pacific Mail	113⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	81
200	do.	113⅞	300	do.	80⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	118⅞	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅞
700	do.	118⅝	200	do.	106⅞
100	do.	118	200	do.	106⅞
2800	do.	118	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100	do. b60	119	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	82
800	do.	117⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83
400	do. b3	118	600	Cleve. & Tol.	98
600	do.	117⅞	3200	Chi., R. I. & P.	102
500	Erie	37⅞	300	do.	102⅛
500	do.	37⅛	200	do. s5	102
100	Erie Pf.	62⅛	300	do.	101⅞
200	Quick. M. Co. b10	22	300	do. b3	102
100	Hudson	122⅛	600	Chi. & N. W.	81
200	do.	122	200	do.	81⅛
1000	Reading	96⅛	300	do.	81⅛
1500	do.	96⅛	2300	C. & N. W. Pf.	82⅛
800	do. s3	96⅛	600	do.	82⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	57⅛	300	do. b3	82⅛
300	do.	57			
200	do.	56⅛			

THURSDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold this morning were at 134⅜@134¼@134⅛@134 ℘ cent, and later in the day at 133⅞@133¾@133⅝ ℘ cent. The market was weak, although the Cash Gold early in the day was said to be in demand for immediate delivery. In the Afternoon 5@6 ℘ cent. Interest was paid to carry over balances. The Foreign Exchanges were in some request, but the supply of first-class sixty-day Bills was very abundant at 109⅛@109¼ ℘ cent., and some large parcels on two of the best names of the market were done at 109 ℘ cent. Short sight Bills are 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent. Some of the Banking-houses, with intimate relations on the other side, are lending Exchange to good advantage on the present full rates for Money here, and the easy and cheap markets in England, France and Germany. One of the Pacific Railway Companies is said to have borrowed largely of Sterling Bills, lodging their own Mortgage Bonds and the Currency Bonds of the United States advanced to them as collateral.

The Brokers were again very freely supplied with Money, at call, to-day, at 7 ℘ cent., and some considerable balances were left with the dealers in the Public Funds at 6 ℘ cent. While there is this decided change for the better in the Money market, there was an unsettled, and to all appearances uneasy, or at all events uncomfortable, feeling on and around the Stock Exchange, extending as well to the Public Funds as to the Railways. This was more particularly remarked after 12 o'clock, up to which hour the markets had improved on last night's quotations, and there was a good demand for Stocks on the basis of 110@110⅛ for 5-20s of 1867, and 120@120⅛ ℘ cent. for New-York Central. The cause assigned in some quarters of the sudden loss of this improvement, was the apprehension of another "lock up" of Greenbacks, though we deem this highly improbable, after the change of rule last week at the Clearing House, whereby 3 ℘ cent. Certificates in place of Greenback Notes, in settlement of balances, and in the face of considerable receipts of Greenbacks by Express from both the remote and near cities of the East and West. The sales of 5-20s were at 110⅛@109⅞@109¾@109⅝; of New-York Central at 120@120¼@120⅛@120@119½@118¾@118½@117⅞ ℘ cent., and the other United States 5-20s and the New-York and Western Roads in about the same proportion. The Board sales of Stocks were not large until the 3:15 P. M. Open Board, when the sellers of the Railways appeared in large force, driving away at New-York Central, the Northwests, Reading, &c.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. There was a somewhat steadier tone to the funds; the Railways generally weak:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	104⅞	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅝
American Gold Coin	134⅛	133⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	69
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅛	54⅛
Missouri Bonds	89	89⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66
New-York Central	119⅞	117⅞
Erie Railway	37⅞	37⅛
Reading Railway	97	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	102
Northwest Common	81⅞	81⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	82⅛
Michigan Southern	82⅞	81⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅞	106⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail Company	115⅛	113⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅛	80⅞
St. Paul Common	70	68⅞
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	56⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅞	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	6s Currency	99
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	109⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Kentucky 6s	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	101	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	55⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	North Carolina 6s	65⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	65⅝
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Missouri 6s	89
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	141⅛
Merchants'	124	Corn Exchange	132
Mechanics'	128	St. Nicholas	105
Union	117	Marine	150
America	145	Commonwealth	115
Phenix	110	Importers' & Trad's	130
North River	110	Park	152
Merchants' Exch'ge	112½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Seventh Ward	112	First National	215
Commerce	122	Fourth National	104½
Broadway	260	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	112	Tenth National	100
Hanover	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub's	82	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	70
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 4s. 5th ind. 1888	72½	Chi. & R. I. & P.	94⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Morris & Essex 1st M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1875	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	79	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Cons. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	92
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½		

The Open Board of Brokers have followed the example of the old New-York Stock Exchange Board in raising the value of their seats to $10,000 each; the property in the seats to vest in the present members exclusively, unless increased by the admission of new members on the payment of $10,000 admission charge. The seats are assignable with the consent of the Executive Committee of the Board; they are also liable for the debts of the holder, and also at his death descend to his heirs. The Board have voted an increase of salary to $10,000 a year to their First Vice-President, Mr. HENRIQUEZ, to date from the first of May last.

Quite an excitement was created in Nassau and Pine streets, above Wall, this afternoon, by the arrest of a forger, who attempted to procure the certification of a Check, originally drawn for $950, for $95,000 by the Fourth National Bank. The fraud was detected by the Certifying Teller, and the rascal arrested by the porter of the Bank, with the help of the Police, and was then marched off to the First Ward Station-house.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Oct. 29 publishes the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Oct. 22. Francs.	Oct. 29. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,247,356,200	1,265,324,700
Bank notes to order	34,325,530	33,400,569
Treasury account	192,148,137	194,920,467
Current accounts	319,250,603	293,072,915
Current branch banks	48,916,951	51,999,971
Dividends payable	1,067,845	981,372
Discounts	5,097,502	5,304,223
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	9,340,090	8,990,561
Total	2,073,796,538	2,071,347,559
Cash in hand	1,222,589,225	1,206,494,567
Commercial bills overdue	155,002	247,933
Commercial, not yet due	232,200,995	241,985,509
Commercial, branch banks	211,117,504	212,554,093
Advances on bullion	32,108,000	33,716,200
Branch banks	9,359,900	9,356,100
French public securities	11,885,500	12,057,200
Branch banks	7,542,800	7,650,200
On railway shares, &c.	36,249,500	36,206,300
By the branch banks	28,311,600	28,257,600
On Credit Foncier	934,300	937,500
Branches	894,800	881,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes impobilisees	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,033,723	9,035,726
Expenses of management	1,980,040	2,147,012
Sundries	15,839,559	16,256,049
Total	2,073,796,538	2,071,347,559

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $351,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $142,000; total receipts, $898,197 32; total payments, $1,002,637 80; balance, $82,056,279 32.

The Dry Goods Trade has been comparatively spiritless, since our last, yet in prices the changes have not been important. At each of the auction sales, to-day, there was about an average attendance. Dress fabrics went off pretty well; but most other articles dragged considerably.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Oct. 30, say:

The supplies of English Wheat at our country markets held this week have not been so liberal, and prices have been firmly supported. There are now on the coast for sale 35 cargoes of Wheat and 34 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the sales since our last: Wheat arrived—Two cargoes of Ghirka@Taganrog at 48s. to 50s. ℘ 492 lbs; 1 cargo Don of Ghirka@Taganrog at 48s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Saxonska Ghirka@Taganrog at 48s. ℘ 492 lbs.; one cargo of New Cat. Ghirka@Taganrog at 52s. ℘ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Ghirka@Nicholaieff at 54s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes of Marianopoli@Marianopoli at 55s. 5d.@55s. 6d ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Polish@Nicholaieff at 50s. ℘ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Polish@Odessa at 52s. ℘ 480 lbs.; one cargo of New Saide@Alexandria at 44s. ℘ 480 lbs. Wheat on passage: 1 cargo Ghirka@Odessa at 50s. ℘ 492 lbs. Maize arrived: 1 cargo Galatz@Galatz at 37s. 3d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Foxanian@Ibrail at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Foxanian@Ibrail at 36s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Sulina at 35s. 9d.@36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Sulina at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Rachova@Sulina at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Sulina at 34s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Kustendje at 35s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Danubian@Constantinople at 35s. ℘ 480 lbs. Maize on passage: 1 cargo Galatz@Sulina at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Kustendje at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Banat@Trieste at 35s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs.; Maize shipped, shipping, or to be shipped: 5,700 quarters of Danubian@Sulina at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs., October, November shipment; 6,000 quarters of Danubian@Danube at 36s. 3d. ℘ 480 lbs., November, December shipment; 3,000 quarters of Danubian@Danube at 30s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs., June, July, 1869, shipment; 4,000 quarters of Danubian@Sulina at 31s. ℘ 480 lbs., June, July, 1869, shipment. At our last Tuesday's market, White Wheat sold for extreme rates, but other sorts were neglected and nominally unaltered. Flour brought former prices in retail. Mixed Indian Corn was unaltered in value, but for Round, 3d.@6d. ℘ quarter advance was obtained. Oats were ½d.@1d. ℘ bushel, and Oatmeal 3d.@6d. ℘ load dearer. Beans brought 3d.@6d. ℘ quarter more money. Peas were unaltered in value. Barley suitable for malting purposes has been in good demand for export to the United States, and prices have advanced considerably, the market having an upward tendency.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Bbls.	Flour. Sks.	I. Corn. Qrs.
Imports for week ending 29th inst.	26,627	3,679	12,743	6,627
Imports from the 1st October, 1868	125,383	11,888	43,981	77,355
Same time last season	128,604	10,967	14,527	24,591
Estimated stock here on 30th June, 1868	245,990	34,770	31,039	16,850
Estimated stock here on 31st December, 1867	183,747	50,659	20,384	41,845
Estimated stock here on 30th June, 1867	113,238	10,944	108,013	35,039
Estimated stock here on 31st December, 1866	109,076	8,642	108,937	13,591
Estimated stock here on 30th June, 1866	206,452	10,972	206,002	33,886

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the United States offers the following advantages:

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.

It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It offers low rates of premium.

It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.

It is definite and certain in its terms.

It is a home company in every locality.

Its policies are exempt from attachment.

There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.

Every policy is non-forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount, and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.

Policies may be take that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.

No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.

It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, of Philadelphia, is President, and JAY COOKE & Co., of No. 1 Nassau-st., are General Agents for this vicinity, with D. C. WHITMAN and J. U. ORVIS, Managers, where applications for insurance on the most favorable terms will be received. Also by THOMAS BENTLEY, No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn, Agent for Kings County.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Clinton-st., s. e. corner Madison, 25x93.9	$5,500
Cherry-st., s. s., 102.7 ft. w. of James-slip, 62.7x27.11	13,500
Mitchell-place, n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x80.10	16,000
13th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	16,500
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., irregular	14,000
20th-st., n. w. corner Avenue A, 20x70	9,525
34th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98	14,250
28th-st., n. s., No. 5 W, 25x98.9	50,000
43d-st., n. s., 372.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 12.6x100.4	2,250
43d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	20,000
65th-st., 450 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	4,000
66th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 25x95	12,000
76th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 20x102.2	5,600
76th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x102.2	6,750
82d-st., n. s., 225 ft. west of 1st-av., 37.6x102.2	3,000
105th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100.9x130	8,640
116th-st., n. s., 519 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11	9,000
127th-st., n. s., 226 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x99.11	14,000
127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	5,700
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 55th-st., 25.5x100	11,000
Avenue A, w. s., 76.7 ft. n. of 76th-st., 25.6x100	2,400
4th and 5th avs. and 86th and 87th sts., lots Nos. 138, 139 and 142, Harlem Commons	10,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 105th-st., 75.8x80	4,850
4th-av., s. e. corner of 79th-st., 25x100	7,150
4th-av., s. e. corner of 61st-st., 80x100.5	28,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 101st-st., 100x425	80,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 116th-st., 110x100.11	19,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 116th-st., 100x100.11	15,750
11th-av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 148th-st., 25x100	500

Leases.

Pearl-st., Nos. 536, 538 and 540, 21 years, per year	$12,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen and Hopkinson sts., s. w. corner, 125x100	$1,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Paca-av., 25x107.2	500
Bergen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Paca-av., 25x107.2	887
Bergen-place, n. s., 60 ft. e. of Smith-st., 40x90	3,600
Canton-st., e. s., 408.6 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 18x80	5,500
Hancock-st., n. s., 204.2 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20.10x100	400
Jay-st., e. s., 90 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 68x115	34,500
Madison-st., s. s., 213.9 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 13.9x100	1,350
Nassau-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Gold-st., 20x97.4	2,600
Nassau-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of Jay-st., 10x105x30.9x100x9.3x100x50x105	7,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 336.7 ft. w. of Morgan-av., 326.7x137x33x6x179.6	38,000
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 80 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,300
St. Mark's-pl., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 75x—	6,000
Schemerhorn-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x88	13,000
Van Brunt-st., 50 ft. n. of Seabrig-st., 50x90	3,100
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	nom.
Withers-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 28.2x41.6x25x28.3	380
3d and Bond sts., s. w. cor., 40x90	3,000
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 20 ft. s. e. of 5th-st., 20x60, deed 1853	700
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Van Sicien-av., 25x100.2	7,250
Carlton-av., e. s., 48 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 16.7x96.7	7,500
Grand-av., w. s., 150.11 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 28.6x25.1x25x26.4	400
Green and Stuyvesant avs., n. w. cor., 50x100	1,500
Green-st., e. s., 270 ft. s. of Classon-av., 60x100x14.5x71.8x75x78.4	4,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 107.1x157.5x100x195.10	8,000
Myrtle-av. and Conselyea-st., s. w. corner, 26.7x63.7	450
Myrtle-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Yates-av., 62.6x200	5,000
Norman-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Newell-st., 25x95	800
Norman-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Newell-st., 25x95	800
Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Clay-st., 25x100	6,000
Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Clay-st., 25x100	nom.
Willoughby-av. and Hamilton-st., n. e. corner, 100x86.10	10,000
Lots Nos. 118 to 121, C. G. Gunther's map, East New-York	2,600
Section No. 18, J. Vanderveer's map, Flatbush	1,200

Leases Recorded.

Court-st., No. 319, 5 years, per year	$1,300
Fulton-av., Nos. 79 and 81, 3 years, per year	3,500
Jackson and Smith sts., s. e. corner, house and 4 lots, 3½ years, per year, all taxes and	360
3d and Bond sts., s. e. corner, 7½ years — 3 years, per year	450
3d and Bond sts., s. e. corner, 7½ years — 4½ years, per year	500

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Lafayette-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x20; Henrietta-st., lots Nos. 674, 675, 676	$400

Locust Grove.

Lots Nos. 76, 77, village map	$450

Ravenswood.

Radde-st. and Hopkins-av., s. e. cor., 100x100x101x99	$1,600

Oyster Bay.

Farmingdale to Amityville road, w. s., adjoining Massapiqua River, 350 acres	$16,000

Farmingdale.

Amityville to Farmingdale road, w. s., adjoining Powells', 3½ acres	$2,750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

136th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 493, 494, 495, block No. 16, 75x100	$3,900
138th-st., n. s., lots 9 to 20 inches, block No. 3, 100x200	18,000
135th-st. and St. Ann's av., n. e. corner, 125x200	6,500
Lots Nos. 1 to 4, block No. 1; 251 to 255, block No. 8; 319 to 318, block No. 10, Port Morris Land Co.	24,621

Pelham.

1st-av., w. s., lot No. 262, 100x100	450

West Farms.

Prospect-av. and Morris-st., s. w. corner, 228x240x200x217, house and lot	$17,500
Emmett-st., e. s., portion lots Nos. 35 and 36, Fordham, 50x100	750
3d-st., n. e. s., Prospect Hill, 50x150	425

Rye.

Plot on New-Haven Railroad, adjoining Dr. Sands, 4 acres	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bank and Dougherty sts., n. w. corner, 38x97	$500
Belmont-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 30x100	920
Broom-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Spruce-st., 25x100	350
Church-st., e. s., C. Geizer's property, 40x135	11,000
East Broad-st., w. s., 98 ft. from Belleville-av., 25 front	1,800
East Broad-st., e. s., E. Tompkins' est., 100x207	8,000
Another portion of same estate, 98x115	1,500
Green-st., n. s., D. O'Mara's estate, 35x139	7,000
South Broad and Vanderpool sts., 100x111	6,500

Belleville.

Back road to Newark, J. Campbell's prop., 1 acre	$3,000

Bloomfield.

Montgomery-st., n. s., W. J. Williamson's property, 100x200	$1,280

Clinton.

Montgomery-av., w. s., D. McMaster's property, 20½ acres	$26,000
Prospect-av., w. s., E. Baker's property, 7 acres	1,000
Prospect-av., w. s., F. Bossert's property, 10½ acres	2,000

East Orange.

Harrison-st., w. s., R. B. Harrison's property, 100x350	$2,500

Orange.

Swinefield road, s. s., M. A. Bavier's property, 28 acres	$6,300

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., lot No. 31, block No. 87, Van Vorst estate, 25x100	$2,500
North 4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x100	1,700

West Hoboken.

Amelia-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Mountain road, 50x320	$500

Hudson City.

Pine-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 42x165x152.9	$1,500
Warren-st., s. s., between Lexington and Webster avs., 50 ft. front	4,500
Tonnelle and Van Winkle avs., n. e. corner, 103.10x100x85x102	2,800
Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, block No. 5, Hudson City, Terrace Co.'s	1,100

Hoboken.

Meadow-st., e. s., 160 ft. s. of 2d-st., 18x75	$7,000

Bergen.

Blocks Nos. 8, 9 and 14, portions lying east of small creek	$16,500
Whiton and Maple sts., n. e. corner, 11x15	5,250

Bergen Township.

Grove-st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of Ocean-av., 138x28x134, deed Oct. 1, 1868; Columbia-st., lot No. 5, block No. 15, 50x100, deed Oct. 1, 1868	$700
Same lots, deed Nov. 5, 1868	800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	24	Barley, bushels	29,010
Flour, bbls	17,825	Malt, bushels	500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	398	Pork, bbls	319
Cornmeal, bags	2,500	Cut Meats, pkgs	43
Wheat, bushels	164,710	Lard pkgs	735
Corn, bushels	44,095	Beef, tcs. and bbls	479
Rye, bushels	14,487	Whisky, bbls	434
Oats, bushels	187,116	Petroleum, bbls	2,612

ASHES—Continue in slack demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been rather quiet at former prices, including Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and rather firmer to-day, but it closes tamely. Sales, 5,708 bales, (of which 478 bales were to arrive,) including 1,152 bales to spinners, 1,322 bales to speculators, and 3,234 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales Middling for December delivery, and 100 bales do. for January delivery, at 22½c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	22	22½	22½@23½
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb	22¾	23	23½@23¾
Low Middling, ℘ lb	23½	23½	23½@24
Middling, ℘ lb	24½	24½	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,811
Receipts last week	17,055
Receipts preceding week	22,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	144,005
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	530,317
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	687,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	36,146
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	249,414
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	397,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	226,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	187,500
Exports, same time last year	78,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	160,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	118,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in better supply and less demand, at rather easier prices. Jersey, Extra brands, 36c.@38c.; State and Pennsylvania, 35c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 33c.@34c.; Western, by Express, 34c.@35c.; Canada, 33c.@35c.; Limed, 28c.@30c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are quiet, with an overstocked and weak market. Grapes, if fine, do well, but poor stock, of which the bulk of receipts are composed, are unsalable, except at low rates. Cranberries are in light supply and firm. We quote: Apples, common, $2 50@$3; Apples, Greening, $3 50@$4; Apples, Baldwin, $3 50@$4; Apples, Spitzenburg, $3 50@$4; Apples, mixed lots, $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@8c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 12c.@15c. ℘ lb.; Quinces, $8@$14; Cranberries, $16@$20 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are in limited demand, the only inquiry being for City retail trade. Peaches are quiet and unchanged. We quote: New Apples, State, 10½c.@11½c.; New Apples, Western, 10c.@10½c.; New Apples, Southern, 7c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 20c.@23c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Cherries, pitted, 44c.@45c.; Plums, 26c.@28c., ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and slightly depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 45@$7; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 80 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 20
Extra State	6 45@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 85@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 15@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 25@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and on the decline; sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls., at $7 70@$8 80 for poor to fair, and $8 80@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour rules dull to-day; sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $6 85@$13 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $5 75@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is less active and heavy at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6@$6 05, in part, for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.: sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4 25@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active to-day, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 83,000 bushels, including Winter Canada, in bond, at $1 75; White Western at $2 20@$2 35; Red and Amber do. at $1 77½@$1 92½; No. 1 Spring at $1 62½@$1 65, chiefly at $1 64@$1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 55; No. 3 Spring at $1 43; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 47@$1 48, and White Genessee at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, opening at rather better prices, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 15½ for unsound, and $1 15@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 17 for old Yellow Southern; $1 08@$1 10 for new White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive; a small lot of State sold at $1 48 ℘ bushel. Barley continues in fair request, and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bushels at $2 07 for Canada East and $2 13 for very choice State, ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt, 1,800 bushels changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ℘ bushel. Oats have been more active and firmer. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels Western at 71c.@72c., afloat, ℘ bushel. Of Canada Peas 15,000 bushels were sold, part at 38c., in bond, ℘ bushel. Beans continue in light supply, and, with a more active demand, the market is rather firmer. This, however, is only temporary, as ordinary receipts would, without doubt, break the market. Beans, Pea, prime, $3 40@$3 60; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 40@$4 60; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 50@$3 60 ℘ bushel.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Michigans, 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, the stringency in money matters has somewhat unsettled the market. This applies chiefly to Pine Lumber, which is in fair stock and well assorted. Coarse Lumber, Spruce and Hemlock, is in very short supply, and most of the sales have been made at our extreme quotations. Spruce Boards are firm, and in nominal supply. There is a fair attendance of buyers in the district to-day, and stocks, notwithstanding the continuance of unpleasant weather, are steadily working off. The general stock of the district is moving off faster than the receipts, and more rapid movement is checked by lack of vessels. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 6 were 20,181,000 feet, against 24,392,000 for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts to about 930,000,000 feet, against 794,000,000 feet in 1867. The stock on hand is large beyond precedent. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Nov. 2 and 9 were:

	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.
Buffalo, feet	5,456,600	*5,925,300
Oswego	4,135,100	5,081,200
Total	9,591,700	11,006,500

*One day short.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of November were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	11,116,000	171	....	....
1867	12,090,800	378	....	1,180,400

Of the boards and scantling received 6,100,700 feet were by the Erie, and 5,015,300 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8 were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	398,353,100	37,954	65,886	26,895,400
1867	357,655,100	24,739	62,753	32,068,800

The receipts of boards, &c., are now 15,469,100 feet in excess of the entire receipts of 1867. The receipts in 1867 from Nov. 8 to the close of the season were about 25,000,000 feet. Freights are firm and very active. Vessels are wanted.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at former prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at $1@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$8 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and rather depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 32½; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@99c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 12c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls., and 26c.@28c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Receipts of Potatoes are quite heavy. The signs of rot in some sections have forced a large stock on the market, and trade is dull, with lower prices in consequence. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 75@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 75; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5@$5 50; Norfolk Sweet, $2 75@$3 ℘ bbl. Onions, Red, $5@$6; Onions, White, $6@$8; Onions, Yellow, $5@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; Tomatoes, ℘ basket, $1 75@$2; Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 50; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $8@$12; Russia Turnips, ℘ bbl., $2 50@$3; Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $5@$8.

POULTRY AND GAME—The warm, unseasonable weather lessens trade in Dressed Poultry, and, as stock cannot be kept, sales are made at wide range of prices. Live Geese are plenty and dull; Turkeys are scarce and higher. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 14c.@20c.; Geese, ℘ lb., 14c.@17c.; Ducks, ℘ lb., 15c.@20c.; Chickens, ℘ lb., 14c.@18c. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 16c.@18c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 10c.@12c.; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ℘ pair, 75c.@$1; Spring Chickens, ℘ lb., 15c.@17c. *Game*—Woodcock, ℘ pair, 75c.@$1. English Snipe, ℘ dozen, $2@$2 25; Partridge, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Grouse, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ℘ lb., 10c.@12c.; Venison, saddle, ℘ lb., 15c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 800 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 50, cash, bid; $27 50@$28 for small lots of old Mess and new City Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess; $26@$26 50 for thin Mess; and $21@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer's option, all the year, at $29 62½ ℘ bbl., to cover a contract. Cut Meats continue quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 140 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been inactive at previous prices. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef has been in limited demand at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull to-day, including New Prime Mess at $27@$28 50, and Indian Mess at $30 50@$32 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $28@$30 50 ℘ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The operations of the entire produce trade have been checked and confined to close limits by the peculiar condition of finances during the week just closed, both buyers and sellers being wary of making engagements. The movement of crops has also been checked to a considerable extent, which is unfortunate, and will, no doubt, yet produce unfavorable results. The market for Butter has ruled dull and heavy during the week, the demand being confined to local and Eastern trade. Really fine dairies of Butter and lines of fancy tubs have moved currently at our quotations, while common to good medium sorts have a decided downward tendency. The speculation for higher prices in Butter is a decided failure, as prices are barely sustained for the best qualities before the bulk of the crop is moved; and as trade is now confined by extreme prices to local consumption, the certainty of a break in the market is evident as soon as the crop is actually moved. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 17,410 packages. The market closes heavily at our unchanged quotations:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	37	@39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	28	@30
Common Western, ℘ lb	25	@27

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 32,381 packages. Cheese, in contradistinction to most other articles of produce on this market, has remained firm and fairly active for local and coastwise trade during the entire week. The export demand for Cheese is mostly confined to the dairy districts, as receivers have been forced by experience and by surety of loss to avoid attempting to supply that demand. But some heavy purchases have been made for export during the past week from the City trade. The result of the year's trade in cheese is generally believed by all classes of dealers to be assured, and higher prices are confidently anticipated. The actual result, however, depends on the correctness of the reports of decreased quantities in the country, which are never wholly reliable, but may be so in the present case. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	17	@18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	15	@16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	16½	@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	15	@16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@12

SUGARS—Have been inactive, owing partly to the firmness of most holders. Sales have been reported of only 285 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 65 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 42,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@18½c., and 24,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls. at $1 05@$1 07 ℘ gallon. Market buoyant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 15,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For London, by steamer, 400 bales Hops, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.@45s. ℘ hhd., according to size; and 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s.@50s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1868.

Joseph Shannon, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the chamber of the Board, on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

THOMAS COMAN,
GEORGE McGRATH,
EUGENE WARD,
MICHAEL NORTON,
W. B. WHITE,
JOHN MOORE,
EDWARD CUDDY,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
THOMAS CONNOR.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition from the Knickerbocker Ice Company to extend pier.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Petition from the Dutch Reformed Church of Bloomingdale for a donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of Wm. E. Lawrence, Trustee, for an award in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the Keeper of the City Hall be and it is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the rail tracks of the New-Haven Railroad Company now laid in Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm, removed forthwith, the same being a public nuisance, preventing free access to the City Prison, and a serious impediment to the free and unobstructed use by the public of said Franklin-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, in relation to the paving of Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with stone-block pavement.

A communication was received from the Perforated Block Pavement Company, showing specifications for laying improved pavement. (McGonegal patent.)

Which was received, and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the church on the north side of Thirteenth-street, near the east of Tenth-avenue, without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in West-street, opposite number thirty-two, to pier number five North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brevoort Hall, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Twenty-third-street, on the west side of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Dikeman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty cents, the same being the amount of assessment levied against the property of said church for building a sewer in Allen-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, the said amount to be charged to account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of St. Bernard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, be reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the lamp-posts placed and lighted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Henry Eckstein, President of the Congregation Shaaer Hashamoim, for the sum of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-eight cents as a donation, in order to reimburse the said congregation for moneys paid for assessment on their property, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the annexed bill of John Widner, amounting to sixty-four dollars, for music furnished at the firework display on the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be paid from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, without public advertisement, to enter into a contract with the contractor for the paving of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, for the paving of the intersection of First-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street with stone blocks; provided that the same be done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract now made for the paving of said block, the work to be done under such directions as may be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in Vandam-street, opposite number thirty-five, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the lamp-post now in front of number eight hundred and forty-nine Eighth-avenue be removed to in front of number three hundred and twenty West Forty-eighth-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolution to appoint official reporter of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the gas-lamp now placed in front of number one hundred and eighteen Broad-street, be removed and placed between numbers one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and twenty of said street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the vote by which the resignation of Alderman James O'Brien was accepted, at the last meeting, be reconsidered.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

He then moved that said resignation be laid on the table.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces of public ground, situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the vacant lot number six hundred and seven East Fifteenth-street, be fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a street lamp placed and lighted in Cherry-street, opposite number one hundred and fifty.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, sidewalks flagged and reflagged, where not already done, in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots in Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, between Lexington and Third avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have that portion of the East River between the foot of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, directly in front of Bellevue Hospital, dredged immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, Miller—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—11.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southwest corner of Crosby and Spring streets be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, running one hundred and six feet on Spring-street and twenty-six feet on Crosby-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley—14.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair and fit up the premises in the City Hall heretofore occupied by the County Clerk, for the use of the Law Library, the amount thereof to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation.

Which was adopted by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley.—14.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President declared the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
CAMILLE. Leading character by Matilda Heron.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonranel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. S. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, CINDERELLA. Evening, IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PIRATES OF SAVANNAH and THE SNOW BIRD. By a powerful cast.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, "The Merchant of Venice." By Mr. Robert R. Raymond.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Parliamentary elections begin in Great Britain to-day. The Police have taken extensive measures to insure order at the polls, and troops have been sent to Blackburn, an important burgh in Lancaster County, where serious trouble is apprehended.

GENERAL.

Late intelligence is received from Mexico by way of Havana. The trials of Señor HUERTA, member of the Congress, accused of being implicated in the conspiracy of Michoacan; of Gen. MEJIA, Secretary of War, for expending moneys without the authority of Congress, and of Gov. MONTEVERDE, of Sonora, for violation of the Constitution, are to be at once begun by the National Congress. Señor ROMERO, late Minister to this country, has been accused by Congressman ZAMBRANA of performing acts contrary to the laws of Congress. Troops have been sent to Puebla to operate against the bandits.

Six inches of snow fell in St. Paul, Minn., during the storm of Monday and Tuesday. The weather is reported quite cold in that portion of the country.

An Omaha dispatch reports that Gen. AUGUR has gone West on a tour of inspection, and is locating detachments of troops at various points on the Union Pacific Railroad, for protection against the hostile Indians.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Philadelphia on Monday, the 10th of December. On the evening of the same day, the Pennsylvania Festival of the Friends of Freedom will be held in Philadelphia.

A few days ago six hundred kegs of gunpowder, piled up near Granby Ford, Nevada, for the use of the Central Pacific Railroad, were accidentally exploded in an extensive camp of the workmen. Five men were killed and several badly wounded. One of the men, a Chinese, is reported to have been blown one hundred yards. Most of the horses and mules in the wagons near the magazine, were blown to atoms, and one twelve-mule team was entirely destroyed.

MILLER's brewery, on Lake-avenue, Rochester, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The loss is about $17,000, and the insurance $8,000.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., on Wednesday night.

The total banking capital of Columbus, as returned for taxation, is $824,642. The capital of the National Banks is $715,000; of private bankers, $109,642. Hayden, Hutcheson & Co. return a capital of $50,000; Bartlit & Smith, $20,000; P. W. Huntington & Co., $13,642; Miller, Donaldson & Co., $10,000; Rickley & Brother, $10,000; Bailey, Thompson & Co., $6,000.

The body of Capt. D. C. WILLIAMS, an old and experienced sea captain, who was drowned a short time since in the York River, Virginia, has been recovered and delivered to his friends.

A fire occurred on Wednesday night in the store of THOMAS KELLEY & Co., dry goods merchants, in Otis-street, Boston, Mass., which destroyed the property. The loss is estimated at $70,000. The property was insured principally in Boston offices.

The Fauquier (Va.) *Land Journal* makes a most encouraging exhibit in regard to the sales of Virginia lands and the accession of new settlers within the past twelve months. It says that "more than $500,000 worth of property has been sold to actual settlers within the radius of ten miles around Warrenton since the close of the war."

A sad story comes from Louisville, Ky. A day or two ago a married woman, the mother of a large family of children, one of whom was an unweaned babe, was before a Police Judge of that city, charged with drunkenness. She had been drunk an entire month. Her husband was arraigned with her, also charged with drunkenness. The miserable couple, it is said, were discharged with a short sermon from the Judge, as objects rather of pity than of punishment.

Serious proposals are made to remove those old landmarks in Boston, the old State-house and Scollay's building.

WILLIAM HOWE, whom the telegraph reported killed at Readville, Mass., by the steamboat train, on Monday night, is now said to have been murdered. Cries of murder were heard near the track just before the arrival of the train.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States, will occur on the 26th of April next. The event will be celebrated by a great national *fête* in Philadelphia. The programme includes an immense procession of members of the order in full regalia. A Committee of the Grand Lodge is already engaged in the work of making the preparations.

The Winter navigation on the Upper Missouri River is now considered closed.

A San Francisco paper, describing the recent earthquake there, says: "The German Abend *Post* newspaper was not issued yesterday evening, owing to their forms being 'pied' by the earthquake. The floor of their composing room settled about six inches. The workmen feared to enter the office, and the proprietors could not induce them for money to set up the 'extra.' The paper has been damaged to the extent of $1,000."

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are about to lay out a town at the mouth of the Weber River, 75 miles east of Salt Lake City.

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions recommending that Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis be made ports of entry, in favor of specie payments, and cheapening of telegraphic communication.

Pork-packing will commence in Indianapolis about the 14th of November. It is expected that between 50,000 and 70,000 hogs will be slaughtered in that city this season.

The Free Institute of Industrial Science of Worcester County, at Worcester, Mass., which was dedicated on Wednesday, is probably the only free institution of the kind in the world. It unites a machine-shop with a scientific school, and the theoretical with the practical.

A pack of boys and men recently chased an old horse into the water, near Neck Bridge, New-Haven, and stoned him to death.

It is reported that PERRY M. HUNTER, an extensive woolen manufacturer, at Norristown, Penn., committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself.

Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation naming Nov. 26 as a day of Thanksgiving in South Carolina.

At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that after the 1st of January, next, the law requiring that underground lodging and sleeping rooms shall not be thus occupied unless with the sanction of the Board of Health, shall be strictly enforced. The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to make an inspection of all such rooms in New-York and Brooklyn, and report the location of each, with the name of the proprietor, and a statement of the condition of the premises.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution placing the offices lately occupied by the Sheriff at the disposal of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to appoint an Index Clerk to the Board at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

A meeting of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association took place yesterday afternoon at the United States Hotel, when it was agreed to pay an advance in prices of $1 per thousand till 1st of January next, and an additional $1 from that time till the 1st of May next, providing that the state of business permitted it.

The Sub-Committee of the Congressional Retrenchment Committee sat yesterday afternoon, with closed doors, at the office of Mr. JENCKES, No. 229 Broadway, for the purpose of examining into sundry revenue frauds.

At a meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held last evening at Delmonico's Hotel, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and a resolution of condolence passed to the Treasurer, W. MORRISON, who has recently been maltreated by persons unknown.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening at the Society Library, but transacted no business of importance.

Yesterday, Admiral FARRAGUT, and a few officers of his staff, visited the Navy-yard, and were courteously received by Admiral GODON and the heads of departments.

A meeting of the East River Improvement Association was held last evening at Cooper Institute, Mr. JAMES R. TAYLOR presiding. The objects of the Association were stated to be the improvement of the East River and the real estate lying adjacent thereto.

Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES read an interesting paper on "The Progress of Arctic Exploration," before the Geographical Society, last evening.

There was no business transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, save the dismissal of a number of unimportant cases, and the appointment of days for the trial of several of the gravest charges. For murder, MAX MULLER will be tried on Tuesday next; JOHN REAL on Wednesday; DONATTO MAGALDO on Friday, 20th inst., and THOS. KIERNAN the last Monday of the Term.

Cotton was more active yesterday, and rather firmer. Breadstuffs were in fair request, but closed less buoyantly. Provisions and Groceries quiet. Freights tamer.

The number of animals received at the New-York markets for the past weekly supply, consists of 5,232 beef cattle, 101 milch cows, 1,416 calves, 40,512 sheep and lambs, and 28,377 swine. There is no change in the beef cattle market, unless we assume that prices are tending downward, which some dealers admit, while others affirm that trade is slow and dull with prices maintained at previous rates. Very few bullocks have been sold for over 16c. ℔ lb., while only a small proportion of the droves brought 15c. ℔ lb., net weight. The sheep trade is improving, with no material advance in the quotations. Only a few of the best sheep were sold for over 5c. ℔ lb. The general selling prices range from 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight. The price of live hogs is maintained at former quotations, with a moderate trade. Most of the sales are made at 8c.@8⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight; dressed, about 2c. ℔ lb. above these figures.

The Whisky Ring and the Courtney Investigation.

It is generally understood that President JOHNSON is prosecuting an investigation into the conduct of certain officials of the Government in this City, in connection with the internal revenue, and particularly with the collection of the whisky tax; and special weight has been given to this circumstance by the fact that this investigation is said to be carried on, under the President's personal supervision, by WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq., well known to our citizens as an able and energetic lawyer, whose connection with the case is generally accepted as a sufficient guarantee of the integrity of the whole proceeding. The matter has excited so general an interest, and has really so much public importance, as to justify a brief history of the whole affair.

It will be remembered that in September last a good deal of excitement was created by the appearance, before a United States Commissioner in this City, of a man named BINCKLEY, holding the position of Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, and, of course, a subordinate of Mr. ROLLINS, who was and still is at the head of that Department. Mr. BINCKLEY claimed to be an authorized representative of the Government, charged with the duty of investigating the general subject of frauds on the internal revenue, and especially the conduct of the Government officials in connection with that matter. He proceeded to make arrests, present charges, summon witnesses, &c., until it became necessary to understand his position more definitely, in a legal point of view, and to know whom he represented and by what authority he was acting. On communicating with the Government at Washington, it appeared that the Secretary of the Treasury did not even know of his presence here, while the Attorney-General—the responsible law officer of the Government—repudiated him entirely, and said he could only appear in a Court of the United States by the courtesy and as the assistant of the District-Attorney, who was responsible for the whole proceeding. In the progress of the case, Mr. BINCKLEY's utter incompetency to conduct it became so apparent, and his personal action in the matter became so offensive, that the District-Attorney withdrew the permission he had previously granted, and Mr. BINCKLEY withdrew from the case. Not desiring to assume the sole responsibility for the conduct of the case, Mr. COURTNEY, the District-Attorney, asked for the aid of some other lawyer, and Mr. FULLERTON was authorized by the Attorney-General to appear on behalf of the Government, whether on recommendation from other parties or on his own application remains to be disclosed or inferred. With this reinforcement the inquiry which BINCKLEY had set on foot into the official conduct of Commissioner ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner HARLAND and Ex-Collector THOS. E. SMITH, of the Eighth District, was continued and completed; and the result was the discharge of SMITH and the dismissal of the charges against the Commissioner and his Deputy,—no evidence whatever having been even *offered* against SMITH, and none produced against the others which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, affected in the slightest degree their official conduct.

At this point it may be well to state certain facts which may possibly throw some light on the appearance of Mr. FULLERTON in the case. It seems that a man named BELKNAP, who had been a Paymaster in the Navy, and who had lost that position on account of the disappearance of a large sum of public money, which he alleged had been *stolen* from his office,—had been appointed, in the preceding Spring or Summer, a special agent of the Treasury Department, to investigate the frauds of distillers and others in this City on the internal revenue; but who conceived it to be also within the scope of his commission to inquire into the conduct of Government officials. As one of the first steps in this inquiry, he deemed it necessary to engage the aid of competent legal counsel, and WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq., was accordingly employed by him. Affidavits were taken before BELKNAP, accusing Ex-Collector SMITH of gross misconduct and corruption in connection with the duties of his office; and upon these affidavits, FULLERTON applied to Commissioner OSBORN for a warrant of arrest against SMITH, which the Commissioner refused, on the ground that the affidavits were *extra-judicial*, and that the persons making them could not be held for perjury, even if everything they had sworn to should prove to be false. This defect was cured by having some of the affidavits sworn to before the Commissioner himself, who thereupon issued a warrant for the arrest of SMITH. This warrant was not given, as it should have been, to the United States Marshal or to any of his deputies; but was served by a man in the interest of BELKNAP, who, representing himself falsely to be a Deputy Marshal, arrested SMITH and took him, with FULLERTON, BELKNAP and others, to a law office in this City, where, after some negotiation, it was arranged that if SMITH would pay $30,000, the prosecution should not be pressed against him. SMITH, then or subsequently, paid the demand—$10,000 in cash and $20,000 in securities. In order to save appearances, SMITH subsequently gave nominal bail to appear for trial, and then left for Canada, at the suggestion of some of the parties engaged in his arrest and in the settlement of the case. After a short absence SMITH returned to this City, where he was again arrested by BINCKLEY, and upon trial discharged—Mr. FULLERTON, as counsel for the Government, employed in place of BINCKLEY, offering no testimony whatever against him, as already stated. These facts may, or may not, throw light on FULLERTON's appearance in court in connection with the case.

All these proceedings against SMITH by BELKNAP, including his arrest and the arrangements for his protection, were, of course, intended to be kept secret.

The pecuniary results in this case proving so satisfactory, BELKNAP next opened a similar crusade against another Collector of Internal Revenue, and, fortunately for the public interest, he hit this time upon Collector BAILEY. Affidavits were made—prepared in every case by partners of Mr. FULLERTON—alleging corruption and official misconduct against Mr. BAILEY; but that vigilant officer, coming to the knowledge of this proceeding, had every one of these witnesses arrested, as soon as he had sworn to the statements drawn up for him, on a charge of perjury, and committed to Ludlow-street Jail, where they all now await their trial—every one of them confessing the perjury, alleging that they were hired to make the affidavits, and some of them surrendering the sums of money paid as the price thereof.

With the dismissal, as the result of the trial in September, of the charges against Commissioner ROLLINS and his Deputy, Mr. HARLAND, the public naturally supposed that the whole proceeding ended. While the trial was in progress, SMITH, who had been included with ROLLINS and HARLAND in these charges of BINCKLEY, smarting under his experience with BELKNAP, and his losses under that *bogus* arrest, demanded the return of the money which he had been coerced into paying as the price of his safety; and the $20,000 worth of securities, and more recently $3,000 in cash, have been returned to him. Notwithstanding the efforts to keep secret the fact of the Belknap or *bogus* arrest of SMITH, and the subsequent proceedings, Collector BAILEY became aware of the transaction, and commenced inquiries into its details, with a view to the arraignment of BELKNAP and the other parties engaged in it. Learning this fact, Mr. FULLERTON, after some ineffectual attempts to deter BAILEY from prosecuting the inquiry, and knowing, also, that the case, if carried to trial, must be conducted by the District-Attorney, turned his attention to another quarter; and then the public learned through the Press and other channels, that the crusade which they had supposed ended with the dismissal of the charges against ROLLINS, HARLAND and SMITH, was by no means closed, and that *now* the prosecution was directed mainly against District-Attorney COURTNEY;—and although it does not appear, and cannot be learned from the Treasury Office or the office of the Attorney-General, that Mr. FULLERTON is employed by either of those Departments to carry on the case, his active prosecution of the matter is announced daily in dispatches from Washington to the public Press. Whether he is acting in the employ of any branch of the Government and with a view to the public interest, or on his own account and with a view to the intimidation of Collector BAILEY and the District-Attorney, remains, therefore, so far as the public is concerned, a matter of inference or conjecture.

Collector BAILEY, meantime, continues his investigations, and has presented the testimony he has collected on the subject of the conspiracy against him, and the levy upon Ex-Collector SMITH, to the Grand Jury of the United States for its action. Mr. FULLERTON, on the other hand, is in Washington, presenting charges of misconduct against him and Mr. COURTNEY, and the latter is taken from his duties as an officer of the United States, and from the Court where he is prosecuting various persons for violation of its laws, and is summoned before the President to answer the charges thus brought against him. Among the cases the trial of which is thus ordered to be indefinitely postponed, are several originally brought nearly a year ago against various rich and powerful individuals or companies by Collector BAILEY, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws,—the case of the *Kentucky Bourbon Company* being one of them. It is a curious circumstance that the individuals thus accused, thus held for trial, and thus released from trial by the direct order of President JOHNSON through his Attorney-General, are the very persons on whose affidavits the charges against Collector BAILEY and the District-Attorney are based. Being thus accused of crime, these men are released from trial and summoned to Washington for the express purpose of making charges against the officers of the Government, whose duty it is to prosecute them, and thus to secure their removal from office. We have no disposition to do injustice either to the President or the Attorney-General, but we take the liberty of assuring both those high officials that the prosecution of these officers by Mr. FULLERTON and his accomplices is not a proceeding *against* the Whisky Ring, as Mr. FULLERTON takes pains to have it understood to be;—but that it is a proceeding of the Whisky Ring,—in the interest of the Whisky Ring,—started, pressed and conducted by its agents, and having no other basis than the fabricated testimony of its most active and unscrupulous members. If President JOHNSON can be led to believe that MESSMORE, BLAISDELL & Company are prosecuting Collector BAILEY and District-Attorney COURTNEY, for the purpose and with the design of breaking up the Whisky Ring, it is not possible to imagine any delusion or any form of deception that may not be practiced upon him.

Gen. Grant and Needed Reforms in the Civil Service.

In no one thing do thoughtful men have so many hopes of Gen. GRANT's administration as in the reform of our civil service. The mode in which large branches of our public work are managed is a disgrace to our civilization. In a country where every individual business is distinguished by accuracy, energy and promptness, public business is notorious for delay, bungling and mistakes. It is well known that in the collection of our internal revenue, millions are lost each year to the nation by the dishonesty and stupidity of officials, while in Great Britain and the Continental countries, the losses from this source are exceedingly small.

The change of a single official in Chicago is said to have cost our Government $100,000 in a single year, merely from his inexperience. All our intelligent public men deplore this evil in regard to the revenue service continually. Mr. WELLS has written of it in almost every report he has made to Congress. Before the war, people were comparatively indifferent how much they were cheated by their officials. The nation was rich and could afford losses. Now we are under a heavy debt, and, every man desires that all public expenses, and above all, *leakages*, should be kept at as low a point as possible. The people must have an economical administration.

It is equally true that a thorough reform is demanded in the Post Office system. Why should the United States, and especially the business portion of it—the Eastern and Middle States—be so far behind Great Britain in the most important machinery of modern life and business—the forwarding of letters. In England, the Post is an almost perfect organization; the mails supersede private messengers and public carriers or expresses. The denizens of neighboring blocks can as well trust to the letter-box as to their own servants. One town communicates to another by letter as quickly as the telegraph often does it here. Everywhere in the transmission of letters are the most surprising accuracy, promptness and safety. The machinery of society seems to lose half its friction under such an organization.

Here letters are frequently days, where they should be hours, in reaching their destination; they are constantly missent or lost; there is no certainty or anything like perfect safety in the transmission; the most stupid blunders are made, and the whole of the wheel-work of business runs jarringly in consequence. In saying this, we recognize with gratitude the improvements that have been accomplished in this City, for instance, in the postal system; the defects are such as no one official could ever remedy. They are radical, like those in the revenue service, and belong to our whole system of office-holding.

What one of our great companies which have been models of organization, as, for instance, the Pacific Mail or the old express companies, could carry on business a year's time if it adopted our national plan and turned out every four years every one of its best employes? Experience in every branch becomes a kind of capital. Every engineer and captain and superintendent in the Pacific Mail service adds each year an indefinable wealth to the Company in the skill, judgment, economy and experience he has acquired. If they were discharged every four years and new men put in, we may be sure the service would soon be so wretchedly and expensively done, that competition would quickly drive the Company out of business.

But what is our American plan with the public service? As soon as a man has thoroughly learnt the machinery of the Post Office, for instance, or the revenue service, so that he can do his work accurately and promptly and cheaply, we discharge him, it may be, or we make his place uncertain and thus take away the great stimulus with most men to fill their office well, that is, the hope of permanently holding it and being promoted to a better.

Take so simple an instance as the decipherer of illegible addresses, an important official in an English Post Office. Each year he acquires a greater facility in his art, until, in the British service, a letter seldom miscarries from bad handwriting. In Great Britain, such a man holds his place during good behavior, or is promoted to a higher position in that department.

Here he would probably be turned out in four years, and enter some other business. A new man would be put in to learn this art, and for some years what blunders and costly mistakes would the public suffer under, just because a party place-hunter must be rewarded.

Like effects, only much more striking in severity and expense, must be felt throughout our civil service by our system of office changing.

Now, of all men a military man best understands the benefit of training. The most conspicuous instance of organization in modern times was the management of supplies and armaments during our civil war. Mr. STANTON will have (justly) the historical credit of it; but the true glory will belong to his subordinates—West Point officers—each thoroughly trained in his own department. Gen. GRANT, beyond all officers in our army, knows this fact, and the value of such education. He is a man accustomed to organization, and to demanding thoroughness in his subordinates. He is an excellent judge of men. He is not tied to any politicians, and, as a military man, not inclined to care about "localities" or "party claims." He will be the only President we have had since WASHINGTON ready and free to put "the right man in the right place." He seems the one called by Providence to reform our civil service.

It is altogether probable that so wise a measure as Mr. JENCKES' Competitive Examinations bill will receive his hearty support, and, under his influence, may become a law. At all events, he can, throughout the country, leave good men in their places and select those best fitted for the vacant offices. His Cabinet, and the prominent places through the Union, ought to have the very best men in them, and we believe will have, without reference to locality or party.

With all the laurels he has won in the field, Gen. GRANT will have no prouder record than this if he succeeds—the filling the service of the country with honest and capable men, and establishing the principle of permanency in office during good behavior.

William T. Sherman.

There is, and will be until the 4th of next March, a vast deal of speculation as to who will be the constitutional advisers of President GRANT. This sort of guessing will be a harmless waste of time, and the most of it will probably be wide of the mark. The comments on the probable members of the Cabinet may, perhaps, enable Gen. GRANT to see what is the public estimate of the men from among whom he will be likely to select his advisers. Just now, however, it would seem more profitable to inquire as to the character of the men who, whether in or out of the Cabinet, will be apt to influence the newly-elected President in his future policy.

Of all these, we believe that WILLIAM T. SHERMAN will be the man nearest to the new President and most influential in his counsels, whether the former shall be Secretary of War, General or Lieutenant-General. In one of these capacities Gen. SHERMAN will, doubtless, reside at Washington during Gen. GRANT's administration; and, so far as President GRANT is concerned, it will make no difference as to his most trusted Lieutenant's influence with him, which of these offices SHERMAN may choose to occupy—for we believe that the option rests with the latter. There is no reward for SHERMAN's services within the power of GRANT to bestow, which the General of the Army would not eagerly confer on the man who was his most trusted counselor and most efficient coadjutor through the war, and whose often-tried friendship for him was one of the most beautiful incidents of the war.

The country has no reason to be jealous of the counsels of such a man as SHERMAN—the most brilliant, but the least understood of our Generals. He is not only not a politician, but he never could become one. Endowed with the most active and keenest of intellects, he is so utterly honest that he would be as likely to discover and assail the weaknesses, corruptions and absurdities of his own as those of the opposite party. A more unmanageable man there is not in America. So far as party purposes are concerned, he would be perpetually saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. When he was sounded, last year, with a view to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the politicians who attempted the job were bewildered by his alternate denunciations of Radical folly and Copperhead disloyalty. For each he had a volley of those sharp, stinging, *sticking* invectives which only an intense, earnest and honest thinker like SHERMAN can hurl.

In these days, when the whole official atmosphere at Washington is reeking with corruption; when no one dare say how far or how high the power of the "Whisky Ring," the "Indian Ring" and the "Gold Ring" may extend—it will be something to have as a confidential adviser of President GRANT a man like SHERMAN, who so thoroughly loathes and so intensely hates all forms of official corruption. The shaking of a red rag before a spirited bull is hardly more certain to excite his frenzy than the presentation of a clear case of official dishonesty to Gen. SHERMAN is to rouse all the latent wrath of his nature. A murderer he might excuse. A man who would betray any official trust for his own benefit or that of his friends he could never pardon. There are hundreds of Treasury agents and cotton speculators who could testify from experience as to SHERMAN's consuming and righteous wrath when he has caught them in dishonest practices. More than once during the war he dared the consequences of disregarding extraordinary permits from headquarters at Washington, in order to punish or prevent these practices, for he is as fearless and uncompromising in the attack of abuses as of armed foes.

It is fortunate, also, that Gen. SHERMAN is absolutely free from the weakness of nepotism or favoritism. It was notorious in his army that his own immediate staff officers were the last to be recommended for promotion. His hard-worked Adjutant-General remained a Captain all through his campaigns, while the Adjutant-Generals of Corps and Division Commanders were Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. His failure to press the claims of his own military family was so glaring and even unjust to faithful officers, that his Corps Commanders remonstrated with him for his neglect. He seemed surprised, and said, "Why, I might as well ask favors for myself." The idea of availing himself of his position to help those who were near to him had never entered his mind. The only favor he asked at the time of the reorganization of the army, when his recommendation would in most cases have been almost equivalent to an appointment, was that two of his Division Commanders should be made Colonels of the regular army, and this he did not regard as a personal favor at all, but as due to officers who had shown eminent soldierly ability and spirit. In almost all of the cases where we have heard of applications made to him by personal friends for his influence, he has refused. In fact, a personal friend is almost the last man he would help to office, and most of them know the fact by this time.

In whatever capacity Gen. SHERMAN may go to Washington next March, he will stand there for truth, justice, honesty and plain dealing—an enemy, not to be cajoled or intimidated, of all scoundrels and schemers; as true a patriot as ever wore the American uniform, and as steadfast a friend to the President elect as any President or ruler ever had. He is often hasty and wrong in his judgment, but Gen. GRANT has shown already that he knows how to use SHERMAN's best faculties and qualities without yielding his own cool judgment. It is not likely that GRANT will ever again see so doubtful and fateful an hour as that when he determined to drop below the batteries of Vicksburg, *against* the formal, written protest of the man to whom he looked up as to an elder brother. Should such an hour come, however, he will again calmly trust to his own fearless judgment and follow it to the end. But, in the future as in the past, he will still lean trustingly, we may almost say lovingly, on the counselor he has so often and so successfully tried—WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Cuban Revolutionists and Fillibusters.

The Republicans of Cuba have always been the most active of that party among the Spanish race. Added to the abuses of the home Government which they had to endure in common with the people of Spain, those resident in Cuba have been deprived of representation, and subjected to heavy taxation. These are wrongs which have driven people of more moderate temperaments to rebellion against less despotic Governments. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Republicans of Spain rose in their might to overthrow the odious dynasty of the Bourbons, the Cuban Republicans should take up arms in an effort to expel the Viceroy of the same house from Cuba.

The effort in Cuba has been attended by more difficulty than the uprising in Spain. The rule of the Captain-General has always been absolute and strong. The Republicans there have hardly made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numerical strength. The revolutionary movement has been greatly impeded by the presence of slavery and the great dread that any warlike demonstrations by the citizens would be accompanied by an insurrection of the slaves. This fear has undoubtedly prevented many Republicans,—eager for the overthrow of the Bourbons,—from taking an active part in the present struggle with the Captain-General. There is little doubt that a majority of the Cuban subjects of ISABELLA II. were as anxious as the people of Spain to get rid of her and her agents. A delegation of Cubans who happened to be in Madrid at the time of the uprising was among the first representative bodies to give a hearty support to the new Provisional Government, and also the most prompt to ask from it the right of representation.

The first efforts of the revolutionists were not so successful in Cuba as in Spain, and the contest which began between the Republicans and the Government troops in September still continues. The issue between them was simple enough at first, but it has become complicated with time and delays. The unexpectedly strong opposition of the Captain-General has provoked the revolutionists to some excesses; and a bitterness of feeling, not at all discernible in the brief conflict in Spain, has been engendered thereby. The Provisional Government in sending a new Captain-General to Cuba has also sent with him nine battalions of the late Royal army to suppress the revolutionists. The consequence of this is an additional excess on the part of the exasperated revolutionists, which will probably prove the cause of their early overthrow. They have declared for the independence of Cuba, and talk of annexation to the United States. This declaration without gaining them any material assistance from this country will lose them much of the sympathy of their fellow republicans in Spain. The Spaniards cannot afford to lose the "pearl of the Antilles;" it is her richest mine of wealth, the last of those El Doradian possessions which gave her renewed life three hundred and fifty years ago. The United States cannot afford in her present pecuniary condition to purchase the island; still less can we afford, morally, to wrest it from Spain in her present struggling condition. Necessarily, without aid or sympathy from foreign or native republicans, the Cuban revolutionists will fail and be compelled to submit to home authority.

The disturbances in Cuba are said to have attracted the attention of a certain class of uneasy and flighty spirits in this country. Expeditions are reported—on most unsubstantial authority and grounds, however—to be fitting out in this City; another is said to be on the eve of sailing from New-Orleans, and numbers of the latter organization are represented as being already in Havana. Of course no organized expeditions of any magnitude will be permitted to leave this country, if the Government can prevent it. Certainly, if they should reach there, American fillibusters will find, as did all former expeditions, no real support or sympathy from the people of Cuba. If any individuals have been foolish enough to go to Havanna with the design of joining such expedition when it lands, their chances of a prison or a harsher fate are very good indeed. The Government of the United States is not bound in any way to protect such persons, and doubtless will ignore their existence, as it did that of LOPEZ, CRITTENDEN and other lawless fillibusters years ago. But it is to be hoped that the present administration in Cuba will not commit the mistake of a former one, and execute such prisoners as summarily as others were garotted. The question was raised at the time of young CRITTENDEN's execution in 1851 as to the right of a Colonial Government to court-martial and execute citizens of a foreign power without the approval of the Home authorities; it was generally believed that if the sentence of CRITTENDEN and his fifty men had been submitted to the Home Government they would not have been shot. Our warning and advice may be entirely premature and unnecessary; we hope it is, but if any Americans are unwise enough to put their necks in the noose of the Cuban garrote through the indulgence of their fillibustering proclivities, we trust that the Captain General will use the cable for consultation with Madrid before turning the fatal screw. The same advice is applicable to the case of native prisoners who may fall into his hands; no good can come of the application of the death penalty in the present unsettled state of Spain, no matter how effective it may prove under other circumstances.

The San Juan Business.

"The San Juan business," says the late cable dispatch touching the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain, "will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration." This telegram is the epitome of a *Times* editorial on the present *status*, and the prospective settlement of our international troubles; and this is all it has to say regarding San Juan.

The present Northwest Boundary dispute, which is another phrase for what is here called the "San Juan business," originated, as everybody knows, many years ago—as far back, almost, as 1846, when, by the first article of the Treaty of the 15th of June, the existing boundary line between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty were continued westward along the 49th parallel of latitude "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." And it is upon the construction of the language just quoted that the present question arose—we say "the present question," for this was itself the settlement of a previous Northwest Boundary dispute of forty years standing.

It soon appeared that the vexed problem had been solved by getting the value of the unknown quantity in terms of another, equally unknown. All those who acted officially in these negotiations of 1846, on the part of the United States, understood that the sole object of deflecting the boundary from the 49th parallel was to give the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain—because, to continue on that parallel, (which was the more natural course,) would have assigned to us the southerly end of the island—an arrangement deemed unwise, and likely to lead to disputes. It was never imagined, however, that Great Britain would lay claim in addition, to any part of the group of islands know as the Haro archipelago, of which San Juan forms one and the chief. Yet such a claim since 1848, at least, Great Britain has made. The United States insists that the treaty boundary line runs through the Canal de Haro to the Straits of Fuca, while Great Britain asserts that it runs through the Rosario Strait, which latter line throws San Juan and the other islands of the Haro archipelago under British jurisdiction.

At first sight, the reader might suppose this to be a small island to quarrel about—and so it is; as "small" as the island of Malta, and almost as important, too. It is the strategic feature of San Juan which makes its possession so necessary to us; for as a military and naval station the Haro Archipelago is of striking national importance. It has been well called "the key to the whole of the Puget Sound district." It includes the finest harbors in that region. It can be completely fortified so as to defy hostile dispossession. And, in fine, it is the natural counterpoise to the enormous naval advantage enjoyed by Great Britain in holding the whole of Vancouver's Island. On the other hand, to Great Britain San Juan is not necessary. In Esquimault harbor, and Vancouver's Island in general, she has not only a better naval centre than she could have in San Juan, but she has every advantage that she could reasonably ask. While, therefore, an unfavorable decision of the present question to her would be a slight matter, to us it would be serious.

The British Government first attempted to hold adverse possession of San Juan, through the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1853; and, immediately, citizens from Washington Territory, in which it had already been formally included, went upon the island, and a Custom-house agent was placed there. In 1855 a slight legal difficulty arose, involving the question of British or American ownership; for, according to our theory, the island was a part of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, and the property of the Hudson's Bay Company was assessed like the rest. The Company refused to pay, their property was sold, in the usual way, to meet the taxes, and *then* it was that the two Governments took up the matter, and made the diverse claims, in diplomatic correspondence, already set forth.

The question, therefore, before "the President of Switzerland," is the interpretation to be put on the treaty words just quoted. Our claim is that the line runs through the Canal de Haro, because this is the main channel leading into the Straits of Fuca, and because it was the object of the treaty of 1846 to secure the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain—but nothing more. The British answer is, so far as we can make out from the documentary evidence, a mere verbal quibble on the wording of the treaty, which says "separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," instead of "Vancouver's Island from the continent." In the former case, the separating body of water is evidently meant to be Rosario Straits, whereas in the latter case only, could it be the Canal de Haro—the very important difference betwixt tweedledum and tweedledee, which any undistorted eye can readily see.

It is generally known, we presume, that the island is now jointly occupied by the military forces of the two Governments—an arrangement made in 1859, under BUCHANAN's Administration, by Gen. SCOTT, with a simple view to avoid collisions, then supposed to be menacing. While this question still remained unsettled, the great storm of secession burst upon the country; and in the "tidal wave" of civil war which engulfed all interests, this question was submerged. The waters have rolled away, and once more the "San Juan business" has come to the sur-

face. That it will be settled easily we can hardly doubt; that it will be settled in our favor we confidently anticipate.

MINOR TOPICS.

We notice that nearly the entire Press of the country have taken up and warmly approved the suggestion we made a few days ago, in reference to the increase of the President's salary to a respectable figure. It is acknowledged on all hands that it is impossible for the President to keep house on such a salary as was amply sufficient fifty or sixty years ago. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will take up the subject at its session next month, and establish for President GRANT a salary of at least $100,000 a year.

We learn from Washington that Secretary MCCULLOCH is so much disappointed at the result of his late efforts to relieve the money market, that he has determined not to do anything in the matter hereafter, nor to attempt to do anything, nor to make a show of doing anything, nor a threat of doing anything. It seems that he is thoroughly disgusted with the whole business, which secured him only enmity and assault. His determination and disgust are entirely sensible and commendable. If he were to undertake the job of regulating affairs in Wall-street, and counteracting the operations of one party or another party, he would have his hands full, and a good deal more. When, moreover, he sees that such efforts as he has lately made, or rather threatened to make, really work injury to the credit and currency of the Government, he is not likely to continue in the same direction; and we are not at all surprised at his resolution to let alone those things in which the Treasury is not concerned.

The *Tribune* says "it is reported that District-Attorney COURTNEY has been called to Washington, and will soon be ordered to commit *hari-kari*." The report is probably correct. Mr. COURTNEY has been detected by somebody, it is said, in trying to bring some members of the whisky ring to trial. As our law reports show, he has been urging on the trial of the Kentucky Bourbon people, whom Collector BAILEY arrested a year ago or more for systematic swindling of the Government; and such a defiant trespass on the authority and interest of the ring can neither be overlooked nor forgiven. Both the culprits—the District-Attorney and the Collector—stand a fair chance of being "suspended" from office. Mr. COURTNEY produced in court the other day a letter from Attorney-General EVARTS directing the indefinite postponement of these trials, and his summons to Washington followed close on the heels of this order. The powers at Washington seem determined to weed out of the public service in this locality everybody who is caught interfering with the operations of the whisky ring. The ring seems omnipotent at the capital. Perhaps it will not always be so.

THURLOW WEED, Esq., has returned from Europe with his daughter, arriving by the *Java* day before yesterday. His many friends will be glad to learn that his health, though not fully restored, is much improved. He does not intend, however, to resume either his editorial labors or his active participation in public and political affairs. It is not improbable that he may spend a portion of the coming Winter in the Southern States.

We hope to see at least one candidate in nomination for the Mayoralty at the forthcoming Charter election, whose character and reputation are such as to give him some title to the place, while at the same time he has some chance of being elected.

The American Consul at Zurich has forwarded to the State Department at Washington a full account of the late inundations in Eastern Switzerland, the damage they have caused and the human suffering they have produced. His descriptions of the sweeping away of villages, the ruin of fertile fields, the destruction of life, and the impoverishing of whole communities, are very painful, and must produce a feeling of deep sympathy in the heart of everybody who reads his letter. We give it in other columns. An appeal has been made in this country for the relief of the sufferers, and we have already brought it to the attention of our readers. We hope that a handsome contribution will be made up. It appears that the Kings of Prussia, Wurtemberg and Bavaria have made contributions amounting in the aggregate to 50,000 francs, or say, $10,000 in gold. We, the friends of Switzerland in America, ought, at least, to *double* this sum.

It was yesterday reported in Wall-street that certain parties are again arranging a combination for the "locking up of greenbacks," such as has lately disturbed the money market and the values of stocks. That it is in the power of any half-dozen wealthy operators to accomplish this, under the present condition of our financial legislation, there is no doubt. The laws in relation to our currency should be more elastic, so as to make such operations impossible. *First* make our currency *good*, then make it *abundant*, and then it would be impossible for any combination thus to disturb the whole commerce of the country.

There appears to be a chance of something being done in New-Jersey to punish several of the leading organizers of election frauds in that State. Is there to be any *result* from the loud demand we lately had for some effective action in the same direction in New-York?

A dispatch from Harrisburg reports that Mr. COLFAX "distinctly said in conversation that both the President and Vice-President *elect* would observe the *rotary principle* in office so far as they are personally concerned." This is enigmatical. If Mr. COLFAX meant that in the matter of appointments, men in office would be made to give place to men who *want* to come in, simply because the President and Vice-President believe in rotation as a principle, we don't believe he *said* it, and still less, that he had any authority for saying it. If—which is much more likely,—he meant that both the President and Vice-President would *personally* "rotate" out of office and give place to others at the end of their term, he has no right to say it, until the will of the people is ascertained on the subject.

The *Tribune* objects to the new Circus Company that it "blows its own trumpet" too much. Is that business a newspaper monopoly? Must the *Tribune* and *World* have it all to themselves,—and are mere *circus* clowns to be excluded from it?

The *Evening Post* has a pleasant theory about the corruptions and short-comings of our City Government. It thinks they are due to the fact that the City Government has not power enough. It wants its authority enlarged. It urges that the Police, the Fire Department, the Department of Charities, the Croton Aqueduct, and the Central Park be all handed over to the control and management of the Mayor and Common Council, and, *then*, the *Post* is quite sure everything will go on swimmingly. We believe the Tammany Ring is unanimous in its agreement with the *Post* on this point; and everybody else, we believe, is "unanimous" against it.

It is very pleasant to see the newspaper Press, now that the election is over, turning its attention to the discussion of topics of general and permanent interest. The *World* and *Tribune*, for example, are giving up their columns to a vehement—not to say ferocious—controversy as to which had the best, fullest and most reliable election returns in October, and which stole the most from the other! Foreign scribblers and domestic growlers may say what they please about the defects of the Press as an institution,—but such instances as this offer a sufficient reply to all they can say from now till doomsday. We bid our enterprising and large-minded contemporaries godspeed in their efforts to settle a point which is of such transcendant importance to the universe at large.

The *Evening Post* says that "the *Tribune* and TIMES, which do not, as they remark, often praise Mr. JOHNSON, now praise him for a determination to which he is supposed to have come, to expose and punish some of the persons engaged in whisky frauds in this City." So far as the TIMES is concerned the *Post* is very much mistaken. We do *not* praise anything Mr. JOHNSON has done, is doing or seems likely to do, in regard to whisky frauds in this City or State. His chief anxiety seems to be to find some pretext for suspending Mr. ROLLINS from office as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he seems quite indifferent as to the means of doing this so he can only reach the result. The Binckley humbug and now the pretended Fullerton investigation are only parts of the machinery by which he hopes to accomplish this object. He wants ROLLINS out of that office, and WISEWELL, or some other equally unscrupulous agent of the Whisky Ring, in it; and as the editor of the *Tribune* sympathizes with him in this desire, that paper naturally favors and supports his plan of operations. On the other hand, we distrust and denounce it.

A cable dispatch yesterday mentioned the opening at St. Petersburgh of the International Military Commission called by the Emperor of Russia, to form a Convention for the mitigation of the horrors of war. It is some months since the Russian Emperor proposed this commission to the Governments of the civilized world, and invited them to send delegates to discuss certain points which he submitted to their notice. Our Government, along with others, received an invitation to send a representative; but, so far as we can recall, nobody has been sent; and we regret the fact. One of the principal subjects to be discussed is the use of *explosive bullets* in war. It is conceded that they cause horrible suffering without any corresponding advantage to those who employ them; and the Russian Emperor has humanely proposed that their use be abolished by mutual assent. We shall look with interest for the report of the St. Petersburgh Commission.

Dr. HALL, whose paper on "Railroad Accidents," read before the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, we referred to yesterday, sends us a note correcting an error concerning the height of the *safety rail* which he proposes for railroads. He says that the safety rail and working rail are of the *same height*, as would necessarily be the case where worn rails were spiked down for safety when replacing them with new ones. The safety tread of the wheel is a trifle less in diameter than the working tread which prevents the wheel from touching the safety rail till the ordinary or working rail gives way, when the safety tread of the wheel settles upon the safety rail and passes on without incurring the slightest danger.

Dr. LEWIS SAYRE, in his admirable introductory lecture before the Bellevue Medical College, gave a harrowing account of a case of *lead palsy* in a young lady, which had been brought about by a popular cosmetic she had used upon her face, and which, said he, "you will see advertised on all the curb-stones." Dr. SAYRE's lecture has been published in pamphlet form, and we would advise the proprietor of the particular cosmetic which he names to get a copy of it. He will learn the analysis made by a well-known chemist, who found it was highly charged with lead; he will learn how the lead wrought itself into the young lady's organism through her cheeks, and how Dr. SAYRE is now working it out; he will understand the fearful effects it produced, and he will learn a lesson of repentance which ought to bear fruit hereafter in the composition of his cosmetic. If ladies must have such things, they ought at least to be furnished with some harmless agent.

Our Spanish correspondent, in his letter from Madrid, published yesterday, spoke of the threats of the Cuban slaveowners, who say that if immediate emancipation is granted by the Spanish Government, they will at once annex themselves to the United States. It may be pretty hard for the Cuban slaveholders, but they ought to know that annexation would not help them a whit in the way of preventing immediate emancipation. On the contrary, it would make it peremptory, certain and irreversible.

We are glad to see so many signs of activity on the part of the Superintendent of Buildings, since his return from Europe. His recent report on an unsafe building in Union-square, and other reports on other unsafe buildings, have not only been productive of reform in special cases, but have served as warnings in a great many others. He has been engaged in examining the theatres and other places of amusement, particularly with regard to their means of egress in case of fire, their construction and their general safety. As he has the power of enforcing his orders, he should make his examinations thorough, impartial and intelligent. There should be no "whitewashing" in any case; but he should earn his salary, and justify his position, by the honest execution of his duties. If he do this, there are few of our places of amusement in which he will not compel alterations looking to the safety of exit. He began his theatrical examination on Wednesday by going over some of the best constructed theatres in the City; but he has yet a large number to visit which peremptorily demand his attention.

Meade's Monument to Lincoln.

Mr. LARKIN G. MEADE's design for the Springfield monument to President LINCOLN, is simple, yet imposing and impressive. It is a granite shaft 70 feet high, placed on a base and pedestal rising 30 feet—making the entire elevation 100 feet. The base rises thirteen feet, and is low and massive. Within this portion of the monument is the family tomb, in which the remains of Mr. LINCOLN are to be placed; and here also is the "Memorial Hall," in which are to be gathered articles and mementoes of interest relating to his person, life and administration. The top of the base is a platform, upon which a thousand people may congregate on any occasion of reminiscence or worship. Ascending, we next come to the series of pedestals from amid which the shaft rises, and which are adorned with sculptured groups illustrating the different branches of the military and naval service. One group represents the cavalry arm, another the infantry, the third the artillery, and the fourth represents the navy. The figures in these groups are nine feet high, and display spirit and fervor. The statue of LINCOLN at the front and base of the shaft is twelve feet high, and represents him at the moment of signing the Proclamation of Emancipation. Below, in gothic characters, is the immortal name—LINCOLN. Of course, from the drawing, we can form no conception of the measure of success Mr. MEADE will achieve with the figure of the martyr President; but we hope to see in it something of the touch and force of genius. Encircling the pedestals are the shields containing the names of the different States of the Union, which are linked together—the idea being that through the wisdom of LINCOLN and the efforts of the army, the States were maintained in the grand circle of the Union. The shaft, which we now reach, is in the obelisk form, with the edges cut away, and presents all the value and striking simplicity of that ancient monumental and commemorative design. It tapers to a point at the top, and the whole is surmounted by a globe, on which stands an eagle with distended wings.

There is no doubt that Mr. MEADE's design was far the best offered to the Committee who have in charge the erection of the monument; and we hope that with the alterations and improvements he intends to make in it, it will finally stand as a true work of art, worthy of bearing the name of the good and wise man which is inscribed upon its front.

The monument will cost $200,000. Of this, nearly three-fourths have already been raised; $50,000 was voted for the work by the Legislature of Illinois, and the remainder must come in the shape of voluntary popular contributions. The monument will be erected at Springfield, Ill., and seven acres of land near the town have been set apart as a locality for it.

The following gentlemen constitute the Monument Committee, who have the work in charge, and who selected the design of Mr. MEADE from those offered: Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Jesse K. Dubois, Orlin H. Miner, Ozias M. Hatch, John T. Stuart, Samuel H. Treat, Newton Bateman, James C. Conkling, Samuel H. Melvin, Jacob Bunn, John Williams, Thomas J. Dennis, James H. Beveridge, David L. Phillips, Sharon Tyndale.

AMUSEMENTS.

Union League Club Theatre.

The first of a series of three readings from SHAKESPEARE, by Prof. RAYMOND, naturally attracted an intelligent and critical audience to this establishment on Tuesday evening. Prof. RAYMOND has a wide and well-sustained reputation as a Shakespearean scholar, and is a proficient in the English literary studies which this presupposes. Few people, however, gave him credit for being a mimic. The reading was from "Twelfth Night," and the scenes between *Sir Toby Belch*, *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* and *Malvolio* were worthy of the best comedian we now have on the stage. In the delineation of female character the Professor was not so happy. He is intellectual and exuberant, but rarely emotional and tender. As a reader, however, in the sense of construing the author, he is the best of all the male kind we have had. He is peculiar, and blessed in having none of the "barbaric yawps" of third or fourth-rate actors. His style is natural—that of an educated gentleman—and he never forces it beyond an intellectual limit. To us the reading was a rare gratification, and we hope that to-night the theatre will be filled to its "greatest capacity." The "Merchant of Venice" is the text.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grandeur of the Recent Election—Boston Municipal Politics—Money and Business—Woman Suffrage Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868.

If the intelligence and patriotism of a State be measured by its Republican majorities, then the Old Bay State has great reason to be proud of its record. Over seventy-six thousand majority for GRANT and COLFAX, and almost a clean sweep of everything in its legislative departments. Truly, the "tanning" process in Massachusetts has been most thorough. Sole leather is in the ascendency. The Governor elect, Mr. CLAFLIN, is a leading merchant in the boot and shoe trade; Senator WILSON takes more pride than ever in being called the "Natick Cobbler" by his Democratic friends, and if BUTLER is not a dealer in hides, his constituents are nearly all cordwainers. Our great triumph may smell of sole leather, but it has a grandeur of thought about it that makes the stars shine with a purer and holier lustre. Not over a dozen towns in the State went Democratic at the late election, and less than twenty Democrats have been elected to the next Legislature. In the grand swoop all the mischievous elements that infested our last Legislature have been removed, and there is more brains and respectability booked for either House. The temperance people, too, have carried their point, and what they lost at Worcester, in Convention, they have gained at the polls. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will not sign legislative bills nor float his mind as an humble representative this year, a good Republican having been elected from the "home of the Adamses." Perhaps his turn will come again in the far distant future. Politics in the State have given place to business, but in this city quite a lively contest has sprung up concerning the

MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

which takes place next month. It was "a combination of unavoidable circumstances" that elected Dr. SHURTLEFF Mayor. Rum Democracy, sore-headed Republicans and men who had for years asked to get into office, rallied in their strength and succeeded in electing a Democrat Mayor of Republican Boston. The City was redeemed a week ago by over 3,000 majority for Gen. GRANT, and there is no reason why a Republican should not succeed the Democratic Mayor. Dr. SHURTLEFF may be reëlected if he is renominated. The only fault the Democracy here find with him is that he did not make any changes when he came into office, and he neglected to take any part in the recent campaign. But his friends ought to remember that the Mayor did not promise rotation in office, and that his official duties debarred him from entering into the excitement of a political campaign. The faithful manner in which Mayor SHURTLEFF has discharged his duties has excited the admiration of our tax-payers, and he must be a strong Republican that can defeat him in the event of his renomination. There is some talk among Republicans of nominating EX-Mayor NORCROSS. He is honest, faithful, and while Mayor his course gave general satisfaction. Mr. NORCROSS has retired to private life, having amassed a fortune by long years of diligent attention to business.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A walk and talk among our business men develops the fact that a good feeling exists, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market. Everybody seems to be calm and collected, and the mutterings of "croakers" are passed by unheeded. As yet, there have been no failures, and our banks are doing everything within their power to accommodate business men of good standing. With that prudence and caution so characteristic of the New-England people, our merchants, and even the poor class that manage to save a few dollars out of their weekly earnings, have taken warning from the rumors that have for weeks past filled the financial atmosphere, and have kept their necessities within as small a compass as possible. A season of pinching times is worse than a war. During the past ten days, one of the banks here discounted to the amount of $1,232,000 at seven per cent., and all the others have discounted to the extent of their ability, which is saying a good deal. While our business men make wry faces at the financial situation, they are content to let the difficulty work out its own problem, without offering any new or unheard-of panacea for its solution. The present state of affairs is inevitable, they say, which must be quietly submitted to.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

On the 18th and 19th inst. "the thoughtful men and women of New-England" are to meet in Boston to organize a permanent association for "the wise, systematic and efficient advocacy of woman suffrage and its kindred civil and political rights." It must be confessed that the signs of the times indicate the near approach of a recognition of womanhood. Conversing with a woman the other day on the subject of female suffrage, she remarked that, as for the politicians, all they do is to discuss the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, and get each other on the hip by calling the yeas and nays, and that a little seriousness of purpose would act as a great carminative to the *Congressional Globe*. The "thinking" women of to-day do not expect to get justice at the hands of either political party, any more than a lover could get satisfaction from a mantuamaker's dummy, and so they are going to work to make public opinion, as the Abolitionists did twenty-five years ago. Earnestly did this woman ask, "Who are the disfranchised? They are not the gamblers, the whisky-drinkers, the smokers and chewers of tobacco, the criminals and the vagrants, the politicians and other vagrant non-producers, but it is the busy housewife, who gets up in the morning and cooks her lazy husband's breakfast, while he is in bed snoring like a brute; and who darns his socks while he is rollicking at the club-house, spending his money and her money." The signers to the call for the Convention two weeks hence are among our most eminent divines and philosophers, and they claim, among other things, that while we have no Nile to overflow and break down the conventionalities of society, we are threatened by a destructive overflow of the Niger, or something to that effect. The decision in England that the common law of that country gives women no right to vote does not discourage the "thinking" ones on this side of the water. They claim that England is "old fogy," and that it is in the nature of things for America to lead in all great "revolutions." It is hoped by the friends of the coming Convention that such an influence may be exerted by its deliberations as shall be productive of ultimately securing a recognition of womanhood.

VIGIL.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE

Dedication of the Free Institute of Industrial Science at Worcester, Mass.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 12.

The formal dedication of the new Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science in the City of Worcester, yesterday, marks an era in the march of education which emphatically claims the public attention. The advent of the institution—which is a novelty among educational appliances—has been a comparatively quiet one, and its dedication was not accompanied by as much parade as generally accompanies affairs of far less magnitude and significance. Before giving an account of the dedicatory exercises we append a brief description of the Institute and its objects:

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTE.

In the Spring of 1865 JOHN BOYNTON, of Templeton, placed in the hands of his friend, DAVID WHITCOMB, of Worcester, the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of founding a free school of industrial science. The gift was accompanied by an instrument in which the plan and design of the school were clearly and carefully set forth. Its design was declared to be to provide instruction in branches not usually taught in the public schools, for such especially as are intending to become mechanics, manufacturers, farmers, merchants and public school teachers. Among the studies to be pursued were enumerated mathematics, surveying, leveling, physics and mechanics, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, including drawing, designing and modeling, architecture, applied chemistry, metallurgy, geology applied to mining and agriculture, book-keeping, French, and the science of teaching. In connection with these studies it was provided that there should be lectures, with experiments, the practical application of tools and implements, and the working of machinery. The school was to be for the youth of Worcester County, and was to be free; but only persons between the ages of 14 and 21 years, who should pass a satisfactory examination, were to be admitted as pupils. In special and urgent cases, however, this rule might be relaxed so far as to admit a person over 21 years of age. Scholars not belonging to Worcester County might also be admitted upon the payment of a moderate sum for tuition. The privileges of the school were to be confined to males only, if such should appear to be the more advantageous course. For the promotion of piety and good morals in the school, it was required that the provisions of section 10, chapter 38, of the General Statutes should be faithfully applied, and especially that there should be daily devotional exercises and the use of the Bible in the authorized version. The oversight of the institution was to be in a Board of twelve Trustees, consisting of the Mayor of the City of Worcester, the pastors of three distinct denominations in the city, to wit: Orthodox, Congregationalist, Baptist and Unitarian, one person appointed by the State Board of Education, and seven laymen. These were to be selected by the founder in the first instance, and thereafter vacancies were to be filled by the Board itself. Finally, it was declared to be the intention of the founder to establish a supplementary fund for providing suitable apparatus and a library with valuable works of reference. A charter was procured from the Legislature making GEO. F. HOAR, SETH SWEETZER and others a body corporate, with the title of "The Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science," with authority to hold real and personal estate not exceeding $450,000. The Corporation was organized June 3, 1865, and a Board of Trustees was finally made, consisting of Stephen Salisbury, Ichabod Washburn, David Whitcomb, Emory Washburn, Alphens Harding, Jr., Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., Rev. Mr. Perveer, D. Waldo Lincoln, Chas. H. Morgan and the Mayor of Worcester, *ex officio*—Hon. James B. Blake. By conditions of the founder's gift, the citizens of Worcester were to provide a suitable lot and building, which has been done, and very promptly—at the head of the subscription being Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY and ICHABOD WASHBURN, distinguished for their liberality in all good enterprises. Most generously Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY presented the corporation with a desirable building site, on an elevated position near Boynton-street, which was accepted by them. Having given $32,000 to the institution, he finally made a crowning presentation of $50,000, making, as his gift, the sum of $82,000. Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN, foreseeing that a department of practical mechanics would tend to promote the success of the institution, approached the corporators with a gift of a large brick machine shop, thoroughly equipped with power, machinery and tools. This shop is to be under the charge of an experienced mechanic, appointed by the Trustees. In it will be manufactured machinery, the same as in other shops, the profit on the sale going to the treasury of the Institute. There is to a superintendent of the shop, who is appointed by the Trustees. He is to be a skillful mechanic, capable of teaching in the various processes of practical mechanics, to have charge of the business of the shop and of the finances, make the contracts, employ the workmen, and especially to teach the apprentices in all the departments of practical mechanics, the working of woods and metals and the use of tools. The number of apprentices to be admitted was left undetermined by Mr. WASHBURN. But if more should apply than could be accommodated, then the youth of Worcester County were to be preferred, and of these the preference was to be given to those having the least means of support. It was declared to be the donor's intention to make this a generous charity to poor and deserving young men, to help them make a start in life. To this end it was provided that the net profits of the shop should go for the board and clothing of the most meritorious of the apprentices. The time for work in the shop was not to exceed three or four hours a day, and this was to be pursued in connection with studies in the Institute, under such regulations as should be prescribed. To carry out this scheme Mr. WASHBURN gave, besides the machine shop and its equipments the sum of $5,000, as a working cash capital for the first year, and for the same purpose thereafter the income of $50,000 a year, during his life, with a provision in his will securing to the Institute at his decease, the last-named sum as a permanent fund. Finally, the scheme provided for a Board of Visitors, to consist of the Judge of Probate, the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Worcester County, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the fund was applied and the department managed according to the donor's intention.

Pupils for the course will be admitted to the Institute only after passing a prescribed examination. Those from Worcester County will be preferred, and such will not be charged anything for tuition. But persons out of the county may be admitted, if there should be room, and these will be required to pay a moderate fee. Outside of the regular course, provision has been made for students. Thus, a mechanic who has already entered on his life work will be allowed to resort to the Institute and receive such specific instructions as will tend to perfect him in his own chosen art or trade. The machine-shop is to be like any other machine-shop. It is to be under the management of a master, who is be assisted by skillful journeymen. Contracts are to be made, and machines and machinery are to be manufactured and sold, as in other establishments. Like others, also, it is expected to be productive and profitable; but the advantage and profit are to inure wholly to the Institute. Into this shop, thus operated, a portion of the young men of the Institute are to be admitted as apprentices, to work, say three hours a day, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge and skill in the use of tools and machinery.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are located on a commanding site, near the northern verge of the city proper, where a beautiful view is had of the surrounding country. The grounds comprise over six acres of land, and were given by Mr. SALISBURY. By a graceful winding avenue, leading from the main road, the visitor reaches the bold eminence upon which the buildings stand. The Institute building is in the pointed style of architecture, and is built of variegated stone from Millstone Hill, with trimmings of Uxbridge granite. Three sides are laid in square rubble masonry, and the rear in random rubble. The building is about 150 feet long from east to west, fronting the south, on which side are two entrances.

Entrance is given through two doors in the south side of the building. The tower entrance is designed more especially for teachers and visitors, while the second door-way, at the west end, is for students. On the first floor we find a pleasant, cozy room for the President, the dimensions of which are 15 by 20 feet; the library, 19 by 34; reading-room, 18 by 19; instrument-room, 19 by 25; coat-room, 12 by 19; balance-room, 16 by 21; regent-room, 16 by 18; janitor's-room, 14 by 23; laboratory, 40 feet square, and a lecture-room, 23 by 36. On the second floor, Prof. GLADWIN's room for drawing, 28 by 53, and a model-room adjoining, 10 by 28; professor's private study, 16 by 19; two large lecture-rooms, each 22 by 31; chemical lecture-room, 40 feet square; Prof. THOMPSON's private laboratory, 16 by 21; regent and sample room, 16 by 18, and a private reception, 16 by 23. Third floor—Lecture-room, 22 by 26; and a model room adjoining, 10 by 26; natural history cabinet, 42 by 50; philosophical apparatus room, 20 by 23; and the spacious chapel, 40 by 57, capable of seating over 400 persons. The first and second stories are each 14 feet high, and the third is 12 feet high, except the chapel, which is 20 feet high. The building is 146 feet and six inches long, and has an average depth of 55 feet. The tower is 20 feet square, and has a height of 86 feet. The building is finished in chestnut throughout, giving the interior a plain yet substantial appearance. Gas and steam-heating apparatus are on each floor. The stairways are spacious and well constructed.

The machine shop is of nearly the same size as the Institute building, and is built of pressed brick. It is not yet completed, but will be very soon. The engine, of twenty-horse power, is already in operation, and the building will soon be ready for the machinery. It is probably the finest building devoted to such business in this vicinity.

THE FACULTY AND COURSE OF STUDY.

At present the Faculty is constituted as follows: CHARLES O. THOMPSON, Principal and Professor of Chemistry; GEORGE F. GLADWIN, Professor of Drawing; GEORGE I. ALDEN, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Miss HARRIET GOODRICH, Teacher of Elementary Mathematics. The chairs of Modern Languages and Physics are unfilled as yet. The work is, hereafter, to be subdivided, making Departments of Chemistry and Mining Engineering, the present Departments of Chemistry, Departments of Free Hand and Perspective, and Mechanical and Isometric of the present Department of Drawing, and the Department of Mechanics will be separated from theoretical and applied.

Prof. GLADWIN is well known in Worcester. Prof. ALDEN, of Templeton, is a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, class '64, and was subsequently appointed assistant in the observatory. Miss GOODRICH is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, and has had experience in teaching at the Arlington High School.

The school opens on Tuesday, with twenty-seven in the elementary class, and twenty-three in the junior.

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

The dedicatory exercises occurred in the chapel of the Institute building, and assembled in spite of the storm, a very large and fine company, which included many prominent ladies and gentlemen from various parts of New-England. The exercises were opened about 10 o'clock by some fine singing by a quartette choir of two ladies and two gentlemen from the city of Worcester, after which Hon. D. WALDO LINCOLN, Chairman of the Building Committee, delivered the keys to the Board of Trustees, with brief and appropriate remarks. Addresses were also made by Prof. CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Principal of the Institute, Hon. JAS. D. BLAKE and Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY. The dedicatory exercises having been concluded, the company proceeded to the cabinet, where the ladies of Worcester had provided and served to the company with their own hands, a beautiful and even elegant collation, which was fully appreciated. The company then reassembled in the chapel, and the exercises of the occasion were continued to a late hour in the afternoon, with addresses by Gov. BULLOCK, Ex-Gov. WASHBURN and other distinguished gentlemen.

GEN. HINDMAN.

A Page of War History—Take no Prisoners.

From the Richmond State Journal, Nov. 9.

A friend who happened, by the fortunes of the recent war, to be placed for a few days under the command of the late Confederate Gen. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, so recently assassinated in that State, supplies us with the following page of unrecorded history:

"Did I ever meet with HINDMAN in my war experience?" you ask. Yes, I met him once, and had no wish to meet him again. "Tyrant" was marked in every liniament of his handsome face, in each haughty curl of his proud lip, and waved in every ringlet of his fair, flowing, Absalom-like locks. It was late in the evening, on the 21st of May, 1862. Gen. HALLECK had been wasting more than a month and a half in making his advance against BEAUREGARD, at Corinth, by slow approaches, plank-roads, entrenchments and parallels, while the Confederate army was melting away by sickness, and almost perishing for want of water.

BEAUREGARD saw his army dwindling day by day, and knew that his only alternative was to force a battle or to retreat. On the evening mentioned he determined to bring on a general engagement, and made his dispositions accordingly. The entire army was put in motion and marched out of the entrenched camp of Corinth. We halted on the brow of the hill half way between the two camps—the Federal army then occupying Farmington, three miles from Corinth. The country was thickly wooded and undulating, and a small stream meandered through the ravine which separated the hostile hosts. Our forces were disposed in three lines of battle in the same manner as we began the fight at Shiloh. PRICE and VAN DORN, with their Missouri and Arkansas troops, had been sent to attempt a secret movement, by which it was contemplated the left flank of the enemy might be turned, and the thunder of their guns on our right and the Federal left, the next morning, was to announce the success of the plan, and be the signal for a general assault all along the line. I was in the first line of battle, acting as a file-closer, the left being in front. The sun was setting serenely, in the west, as is usually the case, and betokened a goodly day on the morrow, when a "solitary horseman" approached the head of our column and reined his superb war steed within two paces of where I stood leaning on my musket. He at once commenced talking. "Men," said he, "in to-morrow's battle fire low. It is as important to wound the enemy in his legs, and even more important, than to kill him, for it will require two sound men, at least, to take care of the wounded. Be calm; and be sure of your aim. Don't waste your ammunition. Keep your formation; remain always with your colors; be careful not to straggle or get separated, and always push to the front. Never mind your wounded comrades, for ample provisions have been made to remove them from the field. *You need not take any prisoners. I do not want them.* They will only serve to embarrass the army and weaken our strength. Obey my instructions—stand by your colors—and to-morrow's sun will set upon one of the most glorious victories ever achieved on the American continent;" and, bowing gracefully, he passed on, leaving us to wonder. As he wore no uniform, carried no sword, showed no military insignia, save a revolver in his belt, and was unknown to the command, his address somewhat surprised us, and the inquiry, "Who is he?" was pretty general. "Why that's Gen. HINDMAN, your new Division Commander," said the Brigade Adjutant, "and you'd better believe that he'll show us h—l to-morrow. The reply was anything but reassuring, for we had heard that he was prone to the fault of unnecessarily exposing his men. "What did he mean by not wanting to take prisoners?" inquired a Sergeant to my left. "Does he expect us to murder them?" "That's the only construction I can give his remark, and the peculiar manner in which it was made," was the reply. And his division so understood it—but I doubt whether a single man in that line would have obeyed instructions so inhuman. He was a splendid tyrant—young and handsome, but soulless—and, no doubt, met his fate at the hands of some relative of one of the many victims to his stern cruelty, as it was his practice to shoot his soldiers for very slight offences, or otherwise severely punish them.

That night was an anxious one—as "the night before the battle" ever is to the soldier. Around the bivouac fires comrades gathered gloomily, as the scattering shots of the pickets in front, and the whistling of the balls over our heads, subdued the *certaminis gaudia*, and reminded us that 'ere the sun rose again the combat would deepen and many of us lie low. Each confided to his friend some message for home and dear ones—to sweetheart, wife, or mother—prefacing it, "If I fall and you escape, tell her that ——."

Morning came—the sun rose; but the fog which hung like a shroud over the two armies was impenetrable to its rays. Every ear was awake to hear the signal from the right; but the day advanced, the sun stalked his stately course up the heavens; noon came, and still nothing from PRICE and VAN DORN. The day waned, night approached, and with it brought a tired and dust-begrimed courier, with the intelligence that the flank movement had failed through premature discovery, and that PRICE and VAN DORN were falling back.

So ended the intended great fight of the 22d of May, 1862, which would have been known as the battle of Farmington, and which would have resulted as did that at Shiloh. BEAUREGARD now commenced his preparations for the evacuation of Corinth, and eight days after, simultaneously with the opening of HALLECK's big guns on that town, his army withdrew by the causeway he had previously constructed for the purpose, through the Tuscumbia swamp, and escaped to Tupelo, without the loss of a single prisoner, notwithstanding Gen. POPE telegraphed to Washington that he had taken 10,000. He might have taken 20,000 if he had pursued the army or attempted to cut is off, for I never before or since beheld such demoralization among troops. They were without organization, almost in a state of mutiny, and ready to yield at any moment to the first demand. POPE lost a golden opportunity there.

I never saw HINDMAN again.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

An American gentleman of high literary genius has written a tragedy on "BONAPARTE"—one of the most magnificent themes in history for grand dramatic treatment. BONAPARTE himself, with TALLEYRAND, FOUCHE and others, with his two wives, with his great officers, with his royal brothers and relatives, with the splendid procession of great and glittering characters associated with his times, pass across the stage or the imagination during the progress of the drama. The language, philosophy and moral of the tragedy are majestic and impressive. There would undoubtedly be a difficulty about getting the requisite number of capable actors to impersonate the great characters in the drama; but it will probably in time take shape in literature, if not on the stage.

By the consolidation of the Louisville *Journal* and *Courier* the rebel Gen. BUCKNER has been thrown out of the editorial chair.

The late ELAM ALEXANDER, of Macon, Ga., left $40,000 cash to be devoted to the endowment of a free school for the benefit of the poor children of his city.

Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCK is delivering his lecture on ABRAHAM LINCOLN with marked success in the West. On Tuesday evening he gave it in Pike's Music Hall, Cincinnati, before one of the largest audiences ever seen in that house.

Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has been elected President of the University of California.

The Paris *Pays* has made the discovery that VICTOR HUGO is a Spanish Viscount, that title having been conferred on his father by "King JOSEPH." It untruly charges him with having "worn the title." This must be said for VICTOR HUGO, that though he was a peer of France under LOUIS PHILIPPE, and now appears, as a Spanish Viscount, he has always called himself by his own name, without any handle to it.

Gen. HENRY E. REED committed suicide in Louisville, a few evenings since, by shooting himself through the head. Gen. REED served with distinction in the Mexican war, and had been a member of the Kentucky Legislature and the rebel Congress. Financial troubles were the cause.

The *Diritto* of Florence states that the sculptor GAGLIARDI has received from the United States a commission for a grandiose monument to the memory of President LINCOLN. It is to be of colossal proportions, and will cost upward of $5,000.

JOHN APPLETON, a well-known Boston builder, died at Newtonville on Monday, at the great age of 93 years and 11 months. He lived 61 years with his wife, who died in 1866.

A Duchess—a Grand Duchess—who is well known in the Quartier St. Germain for her wit and size, went recently to the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin to make her devotions. She was late, and in order to get to her place she disturbed others who were engaged in prayer or meditation. One of the latter, whom she unintentionally elbowed, looking up rather gruffly, said: "Madame, when a lady has arrived at your bulk, she ought to be in church rather before others." "My good lady," replied the Duchess, "pray to God that I may get thin, and allow me to pass."

Lieut.-Commander MITCHELL, who was murdered in San Francisco on the evening of Oct. 21, was considered the finest mathematician in the navy, and was about publishing a mathematical work. He had been drinking during the day and fell in with a pair of villains, with whom he stood treat and subsequently quarreled. The two set upon him, struck him several severe blows, and then fled. He died a few moments after the assault.

Congressman DICKEY and Hon. E. MCPHERSON are engaged in winding up the affairs of the late THADDEUS STEVENS. They find only about enough personal property to pay his debts, and his real estate consists of a house in Lancaster, estimated at $15,000, and his iron furnace property, estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

The comic singer BOHNKE, of Hamburg, who had sung at a private party at Kiel some verses hostile to the Emperor of the French, was afterward summoned to the Police office, where he was told that at the demand of the Consul of France he was ordered to quit the town immediately. A request for a respite of a few hours to settle his private affairs was refused.

BRENTANO received by the *Java* his supply of English literary, illustrated and comic weeklies, and some of the magazines for November. *Punch, Judy, Echoes from the Clubs, The Tomahawk, Pall Mall Budget, Saturday Review*, and all the rest, are to be found on his counters.

Rev. FRANK THOMPSON was ordained in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, as pastor of the First Church in Hilo, Sandwich Islands. He will sail for Hilo on the 24th inst.

The Departure of Lord Monck from Canada.

From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 10.

The House yesterday did a graceful act in adopting an address to His Excellency the Governor-General on the eve of his departure from the Dominion. The Attorney-General, in moving it, spoke neatly and to the point, and did but simple justice to Lord MONCK when he eulogized his administration of the Government since his arrival in this country; and for once we can applaud Mr. MCKELLAR for the cordial and appropriate language with which he seconded the Attorney-General's motion. No one could have a keener sense than Lord MONCK of the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor-General, or could have adhered more scrupulously to that constitutional course which is pointed out by British practice and precedent. For a time there was a complete burial of the hatchet between both sides of the House, and the address passed with praiseworthy unanimity. The deputation appointed to proceed with it to Quebec and present it to Lord MONCK is composed of gentlemen from both political parties, and personally will represent the Ontario Legislature with credit. It is to be regretted that the Attorney-General is unable to form part of it. His official duties, however, require Mr. MACDONALD to remain in town, and it is characteristic of him to hold that duty must claim precedence of pleasure.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—Mr. SYLVESTER GAYLORD, of Wallingford, has recently suffered a series of afflictions such as is seldom visited upon a human being in so short a period of time. On the 22d of October last his little daughter, 6 years old, died of diphtheria; on the 27th his wife followed; on the 30th an infant, a few days old, died. Last Sunday his son, aged 18 years, succumbed to an attack of diphtheria, and was buried on Monday, a lodge of Good Templars, of which he was a member, attending. Mr. GAYLORD has now left of a family of five, which seventeen days ago made glad his home circle, only one child, 3 years old.—*New-Haven Journal, Nov. 11.*

PINNED WITH A FLOWER.—A crazy woman was about town this morning telling strange stories. She says the devil has long tormented her, but that some time ago she met him and pinned him to the ground with a flower. He has frequently besought her to let him go, and overcome by his persuasion she pulled the flower recently, and he is now at liberty.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.*

Sixteen Years in Use.

Messrs. Grover & Baker:

I have had a Grover & Baker sewing-machine in almost constant use for sixteen years, during all which time it has been in perfect working order, and never required the outlay of one cent for repairs.

SARAH HOWE, Greenpoint, L. I.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Silver Ware for Wedding Presents.
New and elegant designs. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.
F. Y. S. F. Y. S. F. Y. S.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, No. 691 Broadway, N. Y.

Genuine French Pebble Boots, for ladies, misses and children. The best leather for service ever imported.
At BURT'S, No. 683 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Business Men find the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping place. Newly furnished, with passenger elevator, cafe, billiard halls, forty rooms en suite, &c., this hotel maintains its high rank.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish beautiful BOOTS and SHOES for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A New and Elegant Assortment of ladies', misses' and children's fine walking boots, at BURT'S, No. 683 Broadway.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BLATCHFORD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, ANGELICA HAMILTON, wife of Richard M. Blatchford, and daughter of James A. Hamilton.

Funeral services will take place on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

CHASE—HEWLETT.—At St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Caleb B. Ellsworth, JOHN B. CHASE to PHOEBE A., daughter of Jacob E. Hewlett.

CONDICT—BEILLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., FREDERICK S. CONDICT, of Newark, N. J., to MARY, daughter of John H. Beilley, of this City.

FISHER—COCHRAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Wm. A. Scott, Dr. LEWIS FISHER to ELIZABETH COCHRAN.

GOODWIN—ABENDROTH.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. Hollingsworth, D. D., HENRY W. GOODWIN to M. ADELAIDE ABENDROTH, eldest daughter of Augustus Abendroth, Esq.

HAYWARD—PLACE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, J. KILBORN HAYWARD to EMELINE, daughter of James K. Place.

JOHNSON—RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Edward Jessup, JESSE JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, to SARA E., daughter of William A. Russell, of Key West, Fla. No cards.

KENNEDY—KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. S. B. Brown, Mr. JOHN W. KENNEDY to Miss MARGARET KENNEDY.

MILES—STOUTENBOROUGH.—On Monday, Nov. 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Capt. EVAN MILES, U. S. A., to ELLA, daughter of Wm. Stoutenborough. No cards.

PACKARD—YORK.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Second Reformed Church of Tarrytown, by Rev. J. A. Todd, D. D., Mr. GEORGE O. PACKARD to ADA FLORES, daughter of Stiles P. York.

STEELE—SMITH.—In Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Gilman, THOMAS S. STEELE, of Hartford, Conn., to ANNIE E., daughter of Joseph E. Smith, Esq.

YOUNG—COMFORT.—At Leeds, Greene County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, GEO. W. YOUNG, of New-York, to Miss JOSEPHINE COMFORT, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

HANLEY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Hanley, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 138 North 5th-st., to the Church, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, where there will be a solemn Requiem Mass, and from thence, at 2 o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

JONES.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, PARKER JONES, aged 47 years.

Funeral services on Friday, at 3 P. M., at the Astor House. Remains will be taken to Vermont for interment.

LUDLOW.—At Flatbush, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, THOMAS H. PATTERSON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ST. JOHN.—At New-Orleans, La., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, CHARLES MUNROE ST. JOHN, aged 26 years, youngest son of Abby R. and Isaac R. St. John, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral to be given hereafter.

TERHUNE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 12, EMMA, wife of James A. Terhune, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, and members of D Company 23d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 416 West 28th-st., on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, at 9 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"VERMONT"
SPRING WATER.
ITS WONDERFUL CURES.
The pamphlet recently issued gives proof positive, by testimony of EMINENT PHYSICIANS and others, of the cure of
CANCERS
in the BREAST, the SHOULDER, on the FACE, the LIPS, the NOSE, and in the STOMACH;
SCROFULA,
in all its dreadful forms, whether affecting the GLANDS, the HEAD, the EYES, the BODY, the LIMBS, or developing in HIP-JOINT DISEASE;
KIDNEY DISEASES,
BRIGHT'S DISEASE cured when the patient was given up to die; GRAVEL, DIABETES, &c., and other forms of Kidney Disease cured;
SALT RHEUM,
and other severe cases of CUTANEOUS DISEASE, readily and radically cured. A remarkable case, of the nature of LEPROSY, which had defied the best medical skill, cured in four weeks; the statement is made by a skillful physician.
The WATER has also proved a remedy for DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUNG DISEASE, PILES, SYPHILIS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c.
Pamphlets sent free.
Chronic sufferers, who have tried various remedies in vain, should at once send for and examine the pamphlet issued by SAXE & CO., sole proprietors of the "VERMONT SPRING." Many who commence the use of this marvelous remedy with little faith, would not now exchange the benefits received for a fortune. For sale by Druggists and by
SAXE & CO., Sheldon, Vt.
SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.
J. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

THE
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY
ASK ATTENTION TO A MATERIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SEVERAL STYLES OF THEIR ORGANS.
Having now occasion to turn out a much larger number of instruments of this class than any other maker in the world, and making, as they do, all parts of the instrument themselves, they are enabled to employ machinery in parts usually made by hand-labor, thus securing not only the MOST UNIFORM AND BEST WORK, but also the GREATEST ECONOMY OF COST. They are, therefore, enabled to offer the following prices, which will be continued until further notice.
PORTABLE ORGANS.
Plain Black Walnut Cases, small in size, so that they can be easily moved.
STYLE 1.—FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED. PRICE $50.
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Solid Black Walnut Cases, backs as well as sides and fronts, carved and paneled, of elegant designs.
STYLE A.—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP.—TREMULANT, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Price $100.
STYLE C.—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS.—VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Price $125.
STYLE D.—FIVE OCTAVES, SIX STOPS.—VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, MANUAL SUB-BASS and TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and one octave of Sub-Bass connected with the manuals, and Knee Swell. Price $150.
STYLE E.—FIVE OCTAVES, SEVEN STOPS.—VIOLA, DIAPASON, MELODIA, FLUTE, MANUAL SUB-BASS, OCTAVE COUPLER and TREMULANT, with two sets of Vibrators throughout; one octave of Sub-Bass connected with the manuals; Wood's Octave Coupler, nearly doubling the power of the instrument, and giving the effect of four sets of Vibrators, and Knee Swell. Price $175.
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THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS,
With the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, an exquisite improvement, now first offered.
NEW STYLE 21.—FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS: DIAPASON, VIOLA, MELODIA, FLUTE, VOX HUMANA. Solid Black Walnut case, carved and paneled. Price $170.
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STYLE 31.—FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE-REED CABINET ORGAN, WITH MANUAL SUB-BASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER, FIVE STOPS: DIAPASON, PRINCIPAL, OCTAVE COUPLER, SUB-BASS and VOX HUMANA. Solid Walnut case. Price $250.
Has the power of an organ with four full sets of reeds.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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5-20 Coupon, '62..	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Coupon..	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106¼	106⅜	Gold..	133⅝	133⅞
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COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION. —Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription to the shares of the [illegible] (proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the [illegible] of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks, also a large variety of other securities paying good dividends, at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auction Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

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ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

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NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., Nov. 11, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, from the earnings of the past three months, payable on demand.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILliam D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, HENRY C. PLACE, } Executors.
n13-law6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 203 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 157 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

PRIVATE DISEASES OF ALL KINDS, from whatever cause produced, skillfully and successfully treated, by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. A sure cure, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms, board and nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED —Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PERSONAL.

IF NICHOLAS PHENE MILL, WHO LEFT Oberlahnstein, Germany, in 1853, for America, and afterward sailed in the ship Resolute, for Boston, United States, as a Sergeant of Marines, and left that service 16th June, 1860, will apply to Mr. APSLEY E. BRIANT, Solicitor, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, London, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person who may be aware of his death will be rewarded if he will communicate the time and place of death to the said Mr. Briant.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain; 40,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, sole bottlers and agents for Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co., for the United States, beg to inform the trade that Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. have taken steps to restrain those English houses who have infringed upon their agency by shipping Stout to the United States. E. & J. Burke also hold authority from Messrs. Guinness to prosecute for any infringement or forgery of their label.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years.—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper, $3 a year.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF EMANUEL B. HART, EXECUTOR OF THE LATE BENJ. S. HART, DECEASED, to take place on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., At 7½ o'clock each evening.

This collection will be found particularly attractive to the art public, as embracing the works of many of the best and most favorite American and European artists, having been selected by the late owner regardless of cost, during the ten years preceding his death. Among the prominent artists represented will be found the works of, viz.:

Schlessinger,	L. D. Metz,	De Camps,
Geselschap,	H. Robbe,	Notterman,
Carl Hubner,	Wyderveld,	Barland,
J. Meadows,	Lemmens,	Devaux,
Herring,	Verou,	Willems,
Akkersdyke,	Moorlans,	Roosenboom,
Toulmouche,	Chas. Hunt,	Van Severdonck,
Bergenthan,	Hildebrandt,	Wm. Hart,
J. Shaw,	Diebolt,	Noel,
G. Morland,	Van Hove,	W. M. Oddie,
Patrois,	Henriette Ronner,	Culverhouse,
Van Ingen,	E. N. Perry,	Catlin,
E. D. Lewis,	F. Moran,	Oertel,
Gironx,		Toussaint,

and others of equal celebrity; also, the celebrated portrait of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON By J. WESLEY JARVIS, certified by Vanderlyn & Elliott.

ALSO, "CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST," "WRECK AMONG THE ICEBERGS," and others by L. JOH VERNERT, Paris, and a small, but choice, collection of Paintings and Water Colors from a well-known connoisseur of Baltimore.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, WITH CATALOGUES, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, a very attractive country seat and farm of eighty-one acres at Somerville, N. J., on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve minutes' walk from station; dwelling is 26x34, wing 26x26; thirteen rooms in good order, is located 400 feet back from street, with fine lawn, drive and shrubbery, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c., all in good order; land in very fine condition; over 1,000 apple, pear and peach trees in bearing, very good garden and fine vineyard; this farm is unexceptionable and will be positively sold.

For permits, maps and full particulars, apply to L. VAN DOREN, Somerville, or to the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK, a superior PIANO-FORTE, in rosewood case, manufactured by the Manhattan Company, but little used; FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE, in perfect order; two fine BLACK WALNUT BOOKCASES and an oak writing desk.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION Magnificent and Costly Household Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Elegant Rosewood four round-corner Piano-forte, Beautiful Parlor, Library and Bedroom Suites, Fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, &c., THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOVEMBER 13, afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the elegant private residence NO. 119 WEST EIGHTH-STREET, between FIFTH and SIXTH AVENUES, consisting of over 500 lots of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, with cut-glass, China and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

F. F. HILL, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, at Ridgewood, New-Jersey, finely located building plots within five minutes walk of depot, one hour by Erie Railway. The above property is surrounded by first-class improvements and is well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. Trains leave Chambers-st. morning of sale at 10 o'clock, returning at 2:50 P. M. For tickets, maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of English velvet and Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and black walnut parlor and bedroom suites, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, china, glass ware, cutlery, &c. Full particulars in catalogue.

Also, at 12 o'clock.

Rosewood grand piano; mahogany billiard table, with balls, cues, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

30 bags Soft-shell Almonds.
107 bags North Carolina Peanuts.
150 frails Dates.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, AT 10½ A. M., AT NO. 933 Fulton-av., near Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a hosiery and fancy store; ribbons, laces, gloves, worsted braids, collars, brushes, &c., &c. Also, a fine lot of stationery. The above is a well-selected and fresh stock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs,) one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs,) thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship Atlantic, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, is is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-lawtJan21

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west from Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, of the superb collection of modern OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., embracing important and choice examples from a number of the most distinguished artists of the Belgian, Dusseldorf, French and American schools, to be sold at auction by HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, at their Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

Full particulars in Sunday's paper.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Requa Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 562, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868. SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 26, 1868. SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 28, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 390, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. McELRATH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d October, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. TALMAGE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Talmage, of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ROBERT M. MASTERTON, Assignee.
n13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FREEL, a bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Freel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n12-law3wF* No. 229 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB OTTENHEIMER and HIRAM COHEN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly copartners in the firm name of Cohen & Ottenheimer, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL J. FREEMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEREMIAH KLECKNER, of the City, County and State of New-York, and CHARLES KLECKNER, of Philadelphia, in the Eastern District of, and against the separate estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD G. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS CULBERTSON, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLETCHER PLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Fletcher Place, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. DERRICKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James T. Derrickson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A. VOORHIES, Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. o30-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—No. 1,135.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William S. Dunham in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.

o30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED FLOSTROY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred Flostroy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1868.

n13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Kirby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1868.

n6-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEWIS WURZBURGER, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th day of May, 1868.

o30-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of THEODORE E. FERREE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore E. Ferree, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Oct. 28, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
o30-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York. —At the City of New-York the 3d day of November, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Schillinger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Assignee.

n6-law3wF* No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. WINTER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry R. Winter, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, 31st day of October, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon H. Murlin, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph W. Bond, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ROWLAND G. HALL, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 45 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 1,819.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. C. Anderson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n12-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; would assist with washing and ironing, if necessary; been in her last place more than two and a half years; best of City reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 (old No.) East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; can fetch it up by the bottle; is a good plain seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at or address No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., first floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as infant's nurse; is thoroughly experienced in the care and management of an infant or older children; can also cut and fit their clothes; unexceptionable reference; City preferred. Apply for two days, from 10 till 4, at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands pastry; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 376 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 346 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; can make all kinds of pastry, puddings, pies, and very best of bread and biscuit; is willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and do chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has reference. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress and light chamberwork, or wait upon a lady, or would go as nurse; as seamstress, is highly competent; best of City references. Apply for three days at No. 122 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, work in families or hotels by the day or week, or would take fine custom shirts home. Address or call for one week No. 4 Dominick-st., near Clark st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO do the plain washing; is an excellent baker; understands her business in every capacity; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 41st-st., one stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman, or take charge in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 525 West 42d-st., near 11th-av., second story, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has lived over eight years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 East 29th-st., third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, also pastry; has good City references. Apply at No. 280 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is neat, industrious and economical; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 127 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; will have no objection to assist with the washing if required; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A a Protestant nurse, who is fond of children, a situation as a good plain sewer; she would take the place of chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, and to do fine washing or see to growing children; is perfectly competent; twelve years' City reference. Call at No. 416 West 47th-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, BY a superior Protestant laundress who does French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; is an excellent chambermaid. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse; has good healthy milk; mother's baby six weeks old; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call for two days at No. 143 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, LATELY ARrived, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in the City or country; sews neatly; will take charge of a baby or wash for a lady and child; wages, $8. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN WITH THREE years' City reference, a situation in the City or country, as cook in a private family or genteel boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a first-class family. Call at No. 341 6th-av., in the rear, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation; is an excellent bread baker; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; City reference given. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 150 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A POsition as housekeeper in a widower's family; references given and required. Call or address No. 72 East 8th-st., (No. 9 Albion-place.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day in first-class families; best of reference. Call for one week at No. 321 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS EXperienced in all kinds of French cooking, &c.; good references can be given. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 171 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or housework of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; best of references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 38th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call in 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., a little house in the lot; no number to the house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT young girl, lately come to the country, a situation in some capacity; would like to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 259 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a competent cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; has between three and four years' reference. Apply at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference given. Call for one day at No. 7 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 34th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give six years' City reference from her place. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 251 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 188 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do housework; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or parlor maid; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week. Inquire or address I. V., No. 256 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable woman; has best City references. Apply at office No. 290 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 159 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. Call at No. 208 East 18th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to learn to be a pastry cook; willing to pay. Call at No. 313 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a small family. Apply at No. 288 Broome-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress. Call at No. 251 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 216 [illegible]-st.; ring bell No. 3.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR SERVANTS, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant Swedish girls; one as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches, soups, game, pastry, desserts, &c.; the other as family seamstress; understands waiting on ladies, and will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do general housework of a small private family; wishes to have her child with her, eight years old; no objection to go as housekeeper; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 319 East 37th-st., Mrs. E. WATSON, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day or week in family; can cut and fit ladies and children, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address, for three days, Mrs. B., No. 354 7th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Call at No. 324 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation; would do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 112 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first class cook; can give good reference. Call at No. 506 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse. Apply at her present employer's, to whom she refers, at No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 334 East 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to go out by the day to do cleaning or washing. Call at No. 378 7th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED in a gentleman's family, or widower with children, by a person of much experience; can furnish the best of City reference; would not object to leave the City; a good home preferred to high wages. Address F. E. G., Box No. 163 Times Office, for three days.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av. Also, wanting to be employed, robust girls lately landed and small girls.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS for every capacity promptly furnished at the NEW-YORK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 32d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION FOR a single man; is a thorough gardener, and any one wanting a good, trustworthy man to take charge of their place, either for the Winter or permanently, or when improvements are to be made, will find him competent and upright; has good recommendations from former employers. Address E. J. C., at seed store No. 876 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country, by a smart, honest, sober and industrious young Englishman; single; thoroughly understands his business; would be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class reference from last employer. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 YEARS OF age, a situation in a manufacturing or wholesale business, grocery preferred, as salesman or general clerk, or any capacity where an active and energetic man is required; very best of references given for character, capacity and responsibility; expectations moderate. Address O. D. R., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; understands greenhouses and graperys; the wife as good cook; best of references. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 Times Office, or No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; sober, very willing and obliging. Address W. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at his present employer's, No. 4 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family, by one who is a good, careful driver and can give good City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A gentleman, or waiter in a private family, by a Protestant young man; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man; has four years' reference. Can be seen at Colman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; will be generally useful; can produce first-class City references. Address J. F. K., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A PLACE EITHER AS COACHman or groom by a young unmarried man, who understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; best of reference can be given; City or country. Address M. N., Box No. 215 Times Office.

TO BARBERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION to learn the barbering business, by a smart, active young man; age 23; would be found willing and obliging, and can come highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety, industry, &c. Address, stating terms, &c., J. A., Box No. 137 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress as agents for City and State; to competent men satisfactory compensation. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 4 P. M., Agency Department Great Western Life Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Frankfort-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 151 EAST 34TH-ST., A WOman to do up-stairs work and assist in washing; apply for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT, STRONG, WILLING GIRL for general housework in a family of four; wages $10. Apply at No. 211 Centre-st., in the collar factory.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office. Apply at No. 30 New-st.

PROPOSALS.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11½ A. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11:30 A. M., on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, at the office of the Commissary, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, "Post Commissary, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H."

M. LEAHY, First-Lieut. First Artillery,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 4, on West 41st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM H. DURYEA,
Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON or before MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., by the Postmaster of this City for the making of three hundred suits of clothes for letter carriers' uniform.

Particulars will be given on application to

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax).....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	40 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA.....Nov 14 IOWA.....Dec. 5
EUROPA.....Nov 21 CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12
COLUMBIA.....Nov 28 BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.....Nov. 19 SAMARIA.....Dec. 3
ALEPPO.....Nov. 26 TRIPOLI.....Dec. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS,

MINNESOTA.....2,965 tons.....Nov. 25, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,300 tons.....Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,565 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAM DIRECT AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KIDD, connecting with Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For passage or freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River,
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.....Nov. 21
LAFAYETTE follows.....Nov. 28
Through rates and through bills of lading to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH.—SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO PIONEER.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, and THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 69 West-st.
Cabin passage $25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The first and regular steamship SARAGOSSA, SIDNEY S. COWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Freight received to 3 P. M. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, HAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEACON, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M., passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & BROS., No. 64 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The side-wheel steamer ALABAMA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 21. For freight or passage apply to
L. E. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Nov. 14
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Nov. 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock, will receive at Pier No. 42 North River, until 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, 14th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens leaving the country from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 363 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 217 and 216 8th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 22d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. S. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Very pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another class is preparing. Light gymnasium. Mrs. Lyon's Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

FRENCH AND GERMAN
Thoroughly learnt with an English Tutor. Mr. Wm. Wagen, (in Darmstadt, near the Rhine, Germany,) who has now *two vacancies*. He has great experience in teaching *Modern Languages*, and in preparation for the *Navy, Army, Woolwich* and *Competitive Examinations*, inclusive. Terms, from £70 to £100, according to age and requirements. References to English and American parents of pupils, and to Hon. H. J. Raymond, Editor of the *New-York Times*, New-York, from whom *prospectuses* may be had.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 East 31st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREAE.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 27 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 135 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for Boys, at Bethany, will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 441 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. I. FROST, Principal.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN Paris and London, has a vacancy; acquirements: English, French, German, Spanish, drawing and painting. Address INSTRUCTION, Box 182 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

A WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys. Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. O. HASKELL, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, residing in Brooklyn, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches in New-York or Brooklyn; he will teach in schools or private families. Address A. W. B., Brooklyn Post Office.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT Awishes to give some more private lessons, or an engagement as visiting governess in a respectable family of this City; she is fully competent to teach German, French, English, music, &c. Address GOVERNESS, M. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Charlier, No. 40 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYment as visiting governess in English branches only. Address Miss A. W., care A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR POSItions should address the "American Educational Union," No. 727 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO SELL THE "EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE."

An octavo volume of 630 pages, containing 61 newly-written sketches of Misses A. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Tilton, Winter, Abbott, Prof. Hoppin, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c. Illustrated with 14 excellent Steel Engravings. The New-York *Evening Post* says of the book: "It deserves and will obtain an immense sale." For descriptive circular, reference, &c., address S. S. BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

N. B.—One of the firm can be seen this day, Nov. 13 and 14, at No. 5 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COTTON MILL.—THE SUBscriber being desirous to retire from business, offers for sale, at a bargain, his factory property, situated in the village of Middleville, Herkimer County, N. Y. This mill has lately had new machinery throughout, and connected with it are tenement buildings to accommodate thirty families, and an unfailing stream of water. For further particulars inquire of V. S. KENYON, on the premises.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,283 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

$5,000 WANTED—FOR A HALF INTEREST in a well-established manufacturing business, paying large profits, which can be shown. Any reliable man having the sum to invest, and willing to devote his time to it, may address H. R. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MANUFACTURING.—WANTED $20,000. A special or general partner in an established and paying business. Goods class among the first staples in the market. Factory located near this City. Address MANUFACTURER, Station A.

EXCHANGE.—TIN-STORE AND HARDWARE Stock for sale; 1st rate tinners' and roofers' tools, small stock of goods, at a bargain. Apply at No. 61 Liberty-st., to DR. HAY, second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SELECT FAMILY CAN ENGAGE THE almost prominent part of a first-class house in the most aristocratic neighborhood in this City; board and attendance can be had; the family occupying the house is strictly private, and wants arrangements of this kind for economy. Address, for further information, Post Office Box No. 6,025.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR Persons, near 6th-av. and Broadway, will rent, with or without board, one or two rooms on second floor, with large closets and every modern convenience, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Address M. HOUSE, Box No. 122 Times Office.

A FEW PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, willing to take a young married couple to board, please address, with full particulars, P. S. M., Box No. 254 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT Aroom (and one smaller one if needed) to let, with excellent board, with private family, in first-class house in 21st-st.; terms moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 2,369 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ON East 31st-st., will let a large and nicely furnished room in second story, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Address Post Office Box No. 2,281.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $30 a week; (if taken to-day) one at $15; and a fine hall room 9x7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can obtain an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 24 East 26th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be used en suite; to rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY and nurse, in a quiet private family, where there are no other boarders or children; first or second floor, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars, Room No. 271, Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite, four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story hall rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD WANTED by a young gentleman; sociable private family preferred; central location, and good table desired; best reference given. Address, stating terms, Box No. 28 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, (which must be moderate,) R., Box No. 6,621 Post Office, New-York.

NO. 23 8TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located rooms, fronting on 8th-av., for desirable persons who wish board; references required.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—A small, private family will let to single gentlemen two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, with gas and bath-room.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, A PARlor and bedroom on second floor; also, a room on fourth floor; best of references required. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND UNEXCEPTIONable table, with privilege of parlor, in a private family. No. 39 West 27th-st., near Coleman House; unquestionable references required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOME front parlor and bedroom to let with first-class board, where there are but few boarders; of the highest respectability.

NO. 130 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished back room, with southern exposure, on the second floor, with or without board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Nicely furnished single rooms, separate or connected, with fire, gas and first-class board, to let to single gentlemen: references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonable,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 23 Bond-st.

NO. 35 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

MRS. SUMNER OFFERS SUPERIOR accommodations to a family or single gentlemen, with private table if desired. Apply for particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; liberal table; references exchanged.

A QUIET FAMILY OF FIVE WILL let, with board, three rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; home-made fare. No. 126 West 11th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be rented separately or together, with full board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board; those wishing a pleasant home for the Winter can apply at No. 35 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first-class; good reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 136.—MRS. AUSTIN OFfers commodious floors for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

NO 77 EAST 14TH-ST., (NEW NO. 113.) One entire second floor to let, with or without private table; also, rooms on third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 104 WEST 42D-ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a large, handsomely furnished front room, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Reference given exchanged.

NO. 189 (NEW NOS. 309 AND 311) WEST 14th-st.—Suites of well-furnished rooms to let, with board; also a single room; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 14 (OLD NO. 80) 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av and University-place.—The whole second story, en suite or singly, and single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.—A gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small private family. References given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 31 8TH-AV., a handsome apartments. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, TWO very pleasant rooms, with large closets, for light housekeeping.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, to gentlemen, furnished rooms without board. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 45 EAST 10TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly furnished front rooms, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two single gentlemen.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished second story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 74 (NEW NUMBER) LEXINGTON-Av.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET—With or without board, reasonable. Apply at No. 76 West 11th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let with private table only.

NO. 14 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—CHOICE OF pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms.

NO. 72 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH —To let, a furnished back parlor, with bath-room attached, without board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET for one or two gentlemen. No. 202 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANTLY furnished rooms on second story, for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO LET, WITHout board, a handsome suite of parlors, first floor, including bath, &c., overlooking Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few sewing girls to lodge. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with fine rooms, and board at the late residence of Mr. John N. Genin.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms with or without board; reference required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 18th-st.

NO. 27 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

IN NEWARK, NEAR NEW-JERSEY Railroad Depot, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, with or without partial board, in a well-furnished and warmed house, with a small private family of adults; house and location first-class. Address M. BOLTON, Newark Post Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S.
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-cooking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JAMES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 52 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CARPENTER AND BUILDER'S wagon, with pole and shafts, entirely new, and built by one of the best makers in New-York. Can be seen at the corner of 35th-st. and Broadway, at Mr. HOUTH'S, the dumb-waiter maker.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS and lap robes, all styles; halters, rosettes, fine whips, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st.

A FINE, LARGE BAY HORSE FOR sale; suitable for cart or express business; sound and kind; just from the country; must be sold this day; a bargain. B. C. THORNALL, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TWO-HORSE TRUCK; will be sold cheap. Inquire of F. A. FERRIS & CO., Nos. 284, 286 and 288 Mott-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS twelve 4-quart cans and a milk depot; to be sold cheap. Inquire at 22 Pell-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A TEAM, TRUCK AND HARNESS fit for any kind of work. Call for three days, from 1 to 4 P. M., at No. 501 11th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about 30 acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and in a high state of cultivation. The woodland is of great value. On the land is a spacious mansion-house, built by the proprietor for his family residence, and containing all the modern conveniences, with observable, gardens, orchard, grapery, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's country residence. Also a farm-house and barns sufficient for the estate, and a gardener's cottage. The place is one of much natural beauty, and the situation in reference to the Town of Pittsfield makes it eminently retired, while it is of convenient access. For terms and description apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 17 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., ON THE most eligible part of the shore, a MARINE VILLA and FARM of 63 acres. The main residence is beautifully and substantially built of the best material and filled in with brick. An excellent Farmer's cottage, complete and spacious barns, and splendidly finished stables, kitchen garden, two flower gardens, ice house, bathing houses, fencing, and every comfort and convenience that can be required or expected in a first-class sea-side residence. Apply to Mr. MATHEWS, Long Branch, or 44 and 46 Pine-st., or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 260 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR CRANBERRY-PLANTed lands in New-Jersey. LAWRENCE, WRIGHT & STRATTON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—SPLENDID COUNTRY seat and farm to be sold at auction, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER. See auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The very valuable property known as Girard House, situated on the northeasterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.

This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant as a hotel or for other purposes.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., ABOVE 34TH-ST., A full size brown-stone house, at $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SAL

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Lecture by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes Before the Geographical Society.

The monthly meeting of the Geographical Society, held last evening at its rooms in the Cooper Institute, was one of unusual interest, and was attended by a select audience of ladies and gentlemen admitted on cards of invitation. Judge Chas. P. Daly, the President, occupied the chair.

The paper of the evening was by Isaac I. Hayes, M. D., the Arctic Explorer, and was entitled "The Progress of Arctic Explorations." He said he believed he owed his invitation to address them to the fact that the Swedish and German expeditions of the last year had awakened a new interest in Arctic explorations. He did not address them in order to support a pet theory, but as a member of a society which was interested in the topic which he was to consider. After dwelling upon the importance and interest of the subjects to which the Geographical Society devoted itself, Dr. Hayes proceeded to sketch the geographical researches which had been made from the earliest times to the present, which had given us the knowledge of the geography of the world which we had to-day. He traced the progress of the spirit of exploration sending forth De Gama, Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro and De Soto, to add to man's knowledge of the world by their discoveries, until Magellan, with his vessel's keel, marked the course of a voyage around the world. To the mysterious region of the North Pole the late Dr. Kane, aided by them, indicated a route. The problem of an open polar sea remained among the great geographical questions unanswered. Eleven years ago he (Dr. Hayes) had the honor to bring before them a plan of a route, and eight years ago had made his voyage. Dr. Hayes exhibited an ancient map, made in 1531 by Ziegler, which showed that the belief then prevailing was that Europe and America were united at the North. He also exhibited a map drawn in 1492, the year that Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery which led him to America. No doubt Columbus formed his scheme after looking at a map similar to this. This map represented Africa and Europe and made no mention of a continent to the eastward, but represented simply some islands of the sea on the eastern coast of Asia. The map of 1531 represented Mexico as just east of the Ganges. Dr. Hayes dwelt upon the crudities of geographical ideas in those days. Men believed all sorts of fables with regard to lands unexplored. The North was especially peopled in men's imaginations with monsters. The Pope's Bull of Partition drew an imaginary line around the globe, dividing it into two parts. It gave to Spain America and to the Portuguese Asia. Then arose the cry of "The South Sea," and many voyages were made in order to discover it. Finally the South Sea was opened from the West by Magellan. The English, French and Dutch were jealous of the two maritime nations mentioned and a Northern continent was sought. A new era dawned when Elizabeth mounted the throne of England and built up her wooden walls. It was supposed at first that there were four islands and four rivers immediately around the North Pole. Throwing aside these fabulous ideas he called attention to the diagrams of the Arctic Ocean, covering nearly 4,000,000 of square miles, and of the Arctic region generally, which hung on the walls of the apartment in which the meeting was held. He did not propose to give any new facts, but to call attention to those already known. He showed, by reference to a geographical globe, the course of the currents. The Gulf Stream and the Japanese current plunged into the Arctic seas and were lost beneath its ice canopy. One great current was traced outward from the Polar Sea and passed down the east and west coasts of Greenland and flowed down the Atlantic coast to Florida. The latter current was cold and the former comparatively warm. These currents first mentioned tempered the climates of the coasts which they passed, moderating that of Sitka among others. The ice barrier was more impacted by the route of the Gulf Stream than that of the Northwest Passage. By this route Parry had penetrated to 82° of latitude. One enterprising Dutchman vowed that he had gone two degrees beyond the North Pole. The last expedition, it was reported, had penetrated to 8° 5'. In 1610 the adventurous Cossacks had penetrated northward to the new Siberian Islands. In 1770 Hern opened the way to the Arctic Ocean. The boundaries of the Polar basin were thus defined. Interest now became centred in the new Siberian Islands, and the group of islands belonging to England in the Northwest. By way of the latter many voyages had been made and many discoveries brought to light. Ross' voyage and that of his Lieutenant, Parry, took us as far as Melville Island. The voyage of Franklin was in the same direction. Capt. Hall's route in seeking for Franklin was traced on the diagrams, as were those of Collins and McClure. The latter performed the Northwest Passage and proved that it was useless for purposes of commerce. His own voyage in 1860 closed the record. Commerce had now abandoned this search and science patiently waited for something more to be done. It seemed impossible that the extensive area of water around the North Pole could be frozen over. Water was a restless element. Firmly frozen waters of any great extent were unknown. The waters of the Arctic region, moving in currents north and south, were kept from freezing even where the thermometer was greatly below the freezing point. There was a milder region nearer the Pole than that at which he had wintered in 1861. The open Polar Sea lay within a belt whose barriers man had not yet penetrated, and now should they not make one more effort to plant the flag of science over the unknown sea? He was fully persuaded that that sea might be navigated. He favored the route by way of Baffin's Bay, which he had followed before. It was his plan to force his vessel through Smith's Sound, and so to the Pole. His plan was the same eleven years ago. His force had not been all his fancy painted it, and with only one little vessel he had been able to do little more than experiment. He should have had a steamer also. They had reached the most northern point of land on the globe, and they had stood 505 miles from the North Pole. Next to the route by Smith's Sound, he would give the preference to that by way of the Pacific and Behring's Strait. It had the support of Gen. Thos. Kane and the French expedition now fitting out proposed to go that way. Capt. Bent, U. S. N., favored this route, too. The route by way of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen he deemed the least feasible. He asserted the dogma that the explorer must go against the current and not with it, and that by the route first mentioned this must be done. He wanted to see the American flag planted at the North Pole and he was anxious to conduct the expedition himself. He hoped the Government would give one of the vessels which it had lying idle. A noble vessel had been offered him by a private party if he would bear all the expense. There was no promise of golden ingots at the North Pole, but there was no telling what advantages might grow out of the discovery of the North Pole. He, however, sought, for the sake of science, to make the trial. Science and Christianity had gone hand in hand through the world. As a member of this Society, he was for taking hold of the work.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Hayes and a copy of the address requested for preservation in the archives of the society.

During the evening the Treasurer's report was read, setting forth that the receipts since the last report, May 14, were $2,646 34; expenses, $2,213 19; and that there was a balance in the Treasury of $432 63.

The Librarian's report was also presented, from which it appears that since May 14, 607 books and charts have been presented to the Society, and 529 purchased, making a total of 1,136.

The President announced the death of La Roquette, President of the French Geographical Society, and a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions to be presented at the next meeting. The Society then adjourned.

Lecture on Japan.

A lecture upon Japan and the Japanese was given last night by Hon. George S. Fisher, late United States Consul to Japan. It took place at the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church before a good audience. Previous to Mr. Fisher's address the choir sang an anthem. The speaker said that Japan had become a region of great interest to the civilized world, which desired to know more of it. The opening of the country to American commerce was primarily due to the statesmanship of President Fillmore and Mr. Webster, but to Commodore Perry was owing the credit of carrying out their idea. His course was a great success. All nations except the Dutch had been excluded from the commerce of the country, and that nation was limited to a couple of vessels yearly. The Dutch residents were confined to a small island, and smoked their pipes the year round in a state of lethargy. The door which Perry opened, can never again be shut. His name is considerably revered by the Japanese with whom he came in contact, as he won their esteem by his urbanity of manner. An old gentleman, named Hinema, living at Yokohama, was a high official during Perry's visit, and shows three screens painted by himself, displaying, severally, the landing of the Commodore, the parade on shore, and the ships of the fleet, in full dress, firing a salute over the treaty. He exhibits also a fan, presented to him by the Commodore, with the inscription, in his own hand, of "Be kind to all Americans." The Japanese consider their kingdom as begotten of the sun. The islands comprising it are several hundred in number. The Loo Choo Islands are appurtenances to it, but are governed by the powerful Prince of Satsuma. The entire coast line has a volcanic soil and several active volcanoes. The typhoons often do immense damage. The interior of nearly all the islands is diversified beautifully, and the cultivation varied and picturesque. The camellia japonica grows wild in the woods to the height of sixty feet in the southern islands, and azaleas, wax trees, gigantic lilies and other beauteous flowers and shrubs are frequent and luxuriant, together with orange, lemon, mulberry and olive trees. On the hottest day Mr. Fisher had experienced in Yeddo, the thermometer was at 93° Fahrenheit, and on the coldest at 16° above zero. The population of the islands is estimated at 35,000,000. Yeddo and Kioto are the largest cities. The former, five years ago, was the largest in the world, with a population, variously considered, from 2,200,000 to 3,000,000. It has now fallen off to less than that of London, owing to the Tycoon's forbidding the Daimios to keep followers there. These retainers and their families comprised 1,000,000 persons, and their departure involved that of a quantity of shopkeepers, who depended on them. A great fire in 1864 also aided in the depopulation. Twenty-eight miles of narrow streets were burned. Earthquakes are common, and the people live in perpetual fear of them. Two hundred thousand persons lost their lives by one at Yeddo. The houses, to guard against earthquakes, are but one story high. The roofs are of tiles in cities, and of thatch in the country. The tenants sleep on the ground floor to avoid floods, earthquakes and fires. The firemen are brave, but the engines worthless. There is no fire insurance. Arson is punished with burning. There is very little furniture in houses. The tenants sleep on mats. When they move, they carry away, in addition to the furniture, the doors of the house. The country is governed by the dual Government of the Mikado and the Tycoon. It was established in 1180 by Yoritomo, the Washington of Japan. The previous Government had existed from the year 660 B.C. The Mikado is thought to be a direct descendant of Heaven. His feet are supposed never to touch the ground. He never wears his clothes twice. The plates he uses are immediately broken. The Tycoon is independent of the Mikado, yet consults with him on all important occasions. There is much diplomacy used in Japan as well as in China, and red tapeism is most intricate. Three years ago the army and navy were organized on the European and American plan. It is reported that the Mikado has been displaced, but no reliance can be placed on reports. The Daimios hide every positive item of news. The Tycoon, two years ago, was worthless, but since his decease a good statesman has succeeded him, who is favorable to foreign intercourse. He is blamed by the Daimios, who desire all the ports opened. This the Tycoon at present refuses.

The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the vengeance of the United States steamer *Wyoming*, which had been fired at by one of the warring Daimios, and alluded also to the great danger that all the legations at Yokohama incurred in 1863 from the attack of a mob, which needed only a leader to have exterminated the foreign population there. Great cruelty is exercised toward culprits, who suffer all imaginable tortures. Noblemen are ordered, when delinquent, to commit "hari-kari," which means to rip their own bowels open. Ladies also do the same when sentenced by their liege lords for delinquency toward them.

The lecturer entered into sundry minutiæ regarding the habits, customs and mode of life of the Japanese, and concluded to the marked satisfaction of his audience. His delivery was exceedingly good.

Anatomy and Physiology—Lecture by Dr. Lemercier of Paris.

Last evening the second of a course of lectures on this subject was delivered at the Cooper Institute, by Dr. G. C. Lemercier, of Paris, under the auspices of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. There was a large audience present, many of whom were ladies.

The discourse of the evening was a brief *resumé* of the previous lecture, and in addition thereto, an elaborate description of the human senses, touch, taste, sight, &c., illustrated by models of various portions of the body, greatly magnified, and of incalculable value in helping to an appreciation of the topics presented. In the progress of the lecture the doctor sought to impress many useful truths upon the minds of his audience. He said that if time had permitted he could have told smokers of tobacco many things that would frighten them, as it was, he would only say that if they must smoke they should never do so immediately before meals, as the saliva is absolutely necessary for the digestion of the starchy substance of our food. The necessity of a continual supply of pure air he held to be of the utmost importance to human beings, as pure air purified the blood, and foul air vitiated it. A man could live eight days without food, but not three minutes without breathing. The curious mechanism of the silk-worm's body, and the means by which silk is made and spun were developed in a manner highly interesting and instructive. In speaking of the sense of taste, he said that cooks were to be blamed for much of human suffering by reason of their ignorance of some important facts concerning the human structure.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered this evening, and will treat of the "Brain"—the little brain and spinal marrow, or central nervous system, sensitive and motor nerves, progressive development of the nervous system in the principal classes of animals.

Meeting of the East River Improvement Association.

A meeting of this Association, which was organized on the 10th of April last, was held at Cooper Institute last evening, Mr. James R. Taylor in the chair, and Gen. E. M. Barnum acting as Secretary.

Mr. Barnum, after reading the minutes of a previous meeting, read the following circular letter, which had been prepared for distribution:

East River Improvement Association,
Office of the Secretary, No. 11 Pine-street.

This Association, by united and voluntary effort, seeks to improve the commercial and industrial interests of the East River, and real estate bordering thereon. The growth and prosperity of this portion of our City is retarded; its natural advantages are equal to any other, but its local interests are neglected, its proper development languishes. This Society solicits the coöperation of all men and all business organizations who wish to develop the natural resources and enhance the value of property on the east side of New-York City and harbor. The business of this Association is conducted by a council of seventeen gentlemen, chosen from its members, who will consult, devise and seek to carry out such work as shall be for the public good. Among these matters are:

1. To awaken the attention of Congress to the necessity of removing all obstructions at Hell Gate, and other points in East River, and of making the Sound entrance to our harbor as practicable as Sandy Hook.

2. To urge upon our State and municipal authorities the advantages of a better system in the construction of docks, piers and wharves, and the necessity of improving avenues and streets on the east side of the City.

Why has the General Government appropriated, for rivers and harbors at other inconsiderable places, so many millions, and expended at this point only $30,000? Why have we not in New-York docks, piers and wharves, built of stone, as well as in London, Liverpool, Havre, St. Petersburg, or other maritime cities? Simply from the lack of associated influence among citizens interested. To insure success in this movement: First, There is required a Board of Officers to direct and control the public mind in these efforts, who are personally interested, and who will give to the work sufficient time and energy. These gentlemen must at first meet often, and labor diligently. Men and means must be employed to gather information, facts, and statistics. Memorials must be prepared and extensively circulated. Committees must, in due time, visit Washington and Albany, and labor for these improvements. It is estimated that not less than $3,000,000 should be expended by the General Government at Hell Gate; this will, of course, take some years to accomplish. This Association proposes vigorously to follow up the work it has already inaugurated. Our interests must be watched at Washington, or they will be neglected. The attention of our State Legislature and Common Council must be called and urged, to establishing and completing bulk head and pier lines along the East River. Sewerage and pavements are sadly defective in this quarter of our City. Some of the avenues need to be extended, or streets widened, so as to open more direct thoroughfares for business and travel, along the eastern margin of the Metropolis. If these matters are properly attended to, there is no good reason why development, trade, wealth and values on the East River should not rival those on the North River. Second, we must have funds; without money nothing can be done; with a few thousand dollars, we can effect millions in improvement, and the East River portion of New-York can be made, as nature has designed it, the most attractive for capital, the most accessible for commerce, and the most busy in trade. We respectfully ask your contribution to aid us in this work.

JAS. R. TAYLOR, President.
E. M. Barnum, Secretary.
Thos. F. Rowland, Treasurer.

The Secretary said that funds were needed for various purposes—for printing, advertising, room rent and the collection of information and statistics of various kinds. Mr. Taylor and himself had lately been to Washington, at their own expense, to endeavor to get an appropriation for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, and next year they intended to go again and obtain, if possible, an appropriation of $500,000. It was somewhat strange that the Western States could obtain appropriations of one and two millions at a time for various purposes, while the Empire State had great difficulty in obtaining a few thousands.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Calkin, a member of the Executive Committee, had just been elected to Congress, to fill the position of one who had not proved a very warm friend to the Association. He trusted that Mr. Calkin would leave a different record. It was absolutely necessary that Hell Gate should be opened. Sandy Hook is the most dangerous portion of our coast, particularly in Winter. If the East River were open, ships could enter our harbor by this passage, and thus avoid Sandy Hook. Mr. Taylor then referred to the fact that business on the east side is languishing. His own iron works had been shut up for years. The Etna Works are also closed. The Novelty Works now employ 700 men, instead of 2,000. All the shipyards are closed, or at least are virtually so. He was glad, however, to be able to announce that two steamship lines had purchased wharves on the East River, and that property has lately commenced to advance in value, chiefly through the action taken by this Association.

Major Lewis Burger expressed his intention of doing all he could to advance the interests of the Association.

Hon. H. C. Calkin, M. C., said he should use his best efforts to obtain from Congress an appropriation to clear out Hell Gate, and further, he should advocate the establishment of an American steamship line with Government subsidy, for he was satisfied that no line could sustain itself without such support.

Mr. Shelbourne, the contractor for removing a portion of the rocks at Hell Gate, said that neither time nor money will be lost in finishing his portion of the work. When finished the rocks will be twenty-five feet below the surface of the water at low tide. The rocks can only be removed by drilling. If the money is forthcoming the whole of the rocks can be removed within three years.

A resolution advocating the formation of Ward Associations was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned for one week.

Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the United States Hotel, in Fulton-street, to consider their action in regard to a strike for higher wages among their workmen, which lately took place in two shops, and which is likely to spread through the whole trade. The Central Committee reported a conference with a Committee of the workmen. They proposed giving half the advance of wages demanded. This was refused. They then asked if, in case the whole amount should be conceded, whether the workmen would agree not to strike again for six months. This was laughed at. Again it was asked if they would give a week's notice of striking in future. This was agreed to, providing the manufacturers would agree also to give a week's notice of stopping work, or discharging any one. The report further stated that each of the four Unions of the workmen would appoint a committee of three to act in concert with the Central Committee, and furthermore, the craft would hold a mass meeting to obtain the general sentiment of the whole.

Straiton, Smith & Storm and Mr. Stahlknecht, in whose large shops a strike recently took place, had each advanced wages $2 a thousand. In the shop of Thomas J. Little, who is not a member of the Association, it was stated that $3 advance had been demanded, but that a strike had not yet taken place. Mr. Hirsch had advanced his prices $1.

It was moved by Mr. Stahlknecht that a general advance in prices should be given by the Association over the rates paid before the 1st of October last. A discussion then ensued, in which Mr. John A. Hartcorn much delayed proceedings by finding great difficulty in comprehending the drift of the meeting.

Mr. Hirsch said that if a rise took place here the same advance would be demanded and received by the entire ninety Cigarmakers' Unions of the United States. He urged that workmen should be approached in a friendly manner and not treated antagonistically. Much more could thus be obtained from them. This motion was not carried.

Mr. Schroeder said that the average wages of cigarmakers in the City was but $14 a week. He was in favor of paying them something more, and offered a resolution that $1 a thousand extra be paid till Jan. 1, over the prices paid up to Oct 1, last, and that if the state of trade allowed, pay another dollar a thousand after Jan. 1 till May 1, 1869, provided the workmen agreed not to strike till that time. This motion was carried, and it was also resolved to instruct the Central Committee to make that arrangement, if practicable, with the Committees of the workmen.

An adjournment then took place, subject to the call of the President.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

Cowardly Assault on Mr. England, of the Sun—He is Assaulted and Beaten by Three Ruffians on Broadway—A Policeman Makes an Awkward Mistake.

As Mr. Isaac W. England, Managing Editor of the *Sun* newspaper, was proceeding down Broadway at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on his way home, to the Jersey City Ferry, he met a man entirely unknown to him, who, without any provocation or uttering a word, dealt him a sudden blow in the face. Mr. England being a powerful man, and possessing considerable pluck, at once returned the blow, and was punishing his antagonist in fine style when two other unknown men came to the rescue of Mr. England's assailant, and by mere force of numbers were soon successful in turning the tide. The noise of the disturbance attracted the attention of the *Sun* office-boy, Edward, who was coming up from the telegraph office, and finding his editor in considerable peril, and being a boy of some pugilistic ability, he ran to the aid of Mr. England. The row was thus an affair of considerable magnitude, and the noise was at length heard by Officer McComb, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who came upon the scene and inquired the cause of the disturbance. Mr. England attempted to explain matters, and requested an arrest. The officer, for some unknown reason, pretended to take umbrage at the language of the maltreated editor, took Mr. England by the coat collar, and threatened to club him if he said another word. After this brilliant display of Police tactics, the officer condescended to arrest one of the unknown men, as well as Mr. England, and conveyed them to the Liberty-street Police Station, where the whole affair was fully explained by the unfortunate gentleman who had sustained so much ill-treatment. The Sergeant in charge of the desk apologized for the conduct of the patrolman, and at once sought to remedy the officer's stupidity by sending out several other officers in search of the ruffians. Only one of the two who escaped was arrested, and the prisoners turned out to be brothers, named Mangleim, and Walter R. Carter, natives of Canada, both young men, and said to be employed at Hegeman's drug store, in Broadway, near Fulton-street, where the disturbance originated. They were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, and held to bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault. This is only one of the many instances where brutal and ignorant policemen mistake gentlemen for ruffians, and exercise a little brief authority by threatening to use their clubs on the persons of unoffending and victimized citizens. The matter will probably be brought to the notice of the Police Commissioners by Mr. England, at an early day.

Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

It will be remembered by those interested in military matters, that in August last, while this regiment was encamped at Long Branch, Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall offered a handsome and valuable bronze figure, known as "The Berlin Horse Tamer," as a prize to the company making the best average shots, at two hundred yards, with Enfield rifles. Company K was successful in carrying off the prize, and, deeming the occasion favorable, invited a number of their friends to rejoice with them last evening at their rooms in the arsenal, Fourteenth-street.

Invitations had been issued for one hundred and twenty-five guests, all males, and all of whom accepted in person.

After transacting the ordinary business of the company, among which was an almost unanimous vote in favor of the contemplated new dress uniform for the regiment, the members with their friends retired to the officers' room, where refreshments had been provided.

The table was handsomely decorated and generously laden with both substantials and liquids, and in proportions nicely balanced alike for coöperation and counteraction.

In toast and song and happy speech the company was congratulated on their victory, and until a late hour all participated in hearty and cheerful enjoyment until, like the oil on Aaron's beard, it ran down almost to the hem of their garments.

The regiment having inherited only bare walls from the State, each company takes pride in excelling in the decorations of their meeting rooms, in which respect this is noticeably rich and unique. Many of its members have stood upon the "rough edge of battle" during the late war, and no doubt will

"Fight as they revel,
Fast, fiery and free."

Verily "peace hath her triumphs no less renowned than war."

St. Andrew's Society.

Last evening a meeting of St. Andrew's Society was held at Delmonico's Hotel for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business of importance. The attendance was very numerous. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Paton, First Vice-President.

After the Secretary submitted the minutes of last meeting, which were approved, Mr. William Wood proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Adam Norrie, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, The St. Andrew Society of New-York beg to tender their respect to their estimable Treasurer, Mr. Morrison, and to express their heartfelt sympathy with him in his severe sufferings from the diabolical outrage committed on him by some unknown ruffians, on the evening of the 5th inst., on his return from a business meeting of the Society.

The following officers were elected:

President, John Taylor Johnston; First Vice-President, William Paton; Second Vice-President, James Moir; Managers—James Brand, John Robertson, A. M. Stewart, Bryce Gray, Walter Watson, Alex. Taylor; Treasurer, James M. Morrison; Secretary, Alex. Rhind; Assistant Secretary, J. Duff Wallace; Chaplains, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. J. K. Campbell; Physician, Rob. K. Colville, M. D.

After the election of officers, a committee was appointed to perfect arrangements for the St. Andrews' Day dinner.

The Corporation Counsel.

Quite a respectable number of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, favorable to the nomination of Richard O'Gorman for another term, as Corporation Counsel, met last evening in the hall corner of First-avenue and Twenty-second street, to express their preferences for him as their candidate, and urge Tammany Hall to place him in nomination. The meeting was organized with Mr. Thomas Betteridge as President, and Daniel Bryan, Secretary. Speeches were made by Gen. Nagle, Hon. Samuel Hersh, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Nihan and Mr. O'Grady. The speakers were strong in their assertions that when the Tammany ring, in their nominations, go in opposition to the manifest will of the people the citizens had a right to reject their nominations and put forward those of their own choice. This they claimed as such a case. That Mr. O'Gorman by his past career had shown eminent capacity and fidelity in the past, and therein was the surest guarantee of the future. If, therefore, Tammany made up their slate without him, the people would smash the slate, put him in nomination, and elect him, too. Resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the meeting in favor of Mr. O'Gorman's nomination, and calling on Tammany to respect the will of the citizens.

Target Companies.

The Municipal election is to take place early next month, and consequently a plentiful crop of target companies have sprung up. They are rarely military organizations, but are formed from remnants of the old volunteer fire companies, from foundries and other mechanic shops, or are frequently a miscellaneous collection of young men, gathered at random. They are not drilled, and either parade after one or two lessons in marching, or none at all. They find themselves in caps, black pantaloons and red shirts or coats, but the muskets and belts are hired for the occasion, at a cost of twenty-five or fifty cents. There are gentlemen of the Hebrew persuasion who make a business of supplying target companies. In addition to his clothing, each member subscribes from one to two dollars for music and a target, and also for the hire of the colored gentleman who carries it. Added to the target are *fac simile* discs of painted paper or cotton, which are placed over its face by each man who fires, and removed when he finishes. This prevents mistakes, through the commingling of bullet-holes, which would otherwise take place.

A leading object in starting a target company is to obtain money from political candidates. A committee of the company call upon these and request funds for prizes. A refusal would lose the votes of the entire organization, and something handsome is additionally paid to the officers for their influence. During the legislative session of the Winter before last, at Albany, sundry politicians, who had badly suffered in this regard, attempted to introduce a bill into the Assembly forbidding any bodies of men to bear arms, except the Police force and recognized militia. The Assemblymen, however, trembled at the possible consequences to their popularity, and tabled it.

The scenes of the target excursions are usually Jones' Wood, or one of the other lager-beer gardens of the suburbs, where the company often dines. Drunkenness and a fight are frequent concomitants of the repast. On returning to the City calcium light is sometimes carried, and a brilliant light is shed upon the red shirts and gleaming muskets. A ball generally winds up the affair.

Target companies are sometimes amusingly peculiar. One is of mounted butchers, in white aprons and check sleeves. A company of Germans last Summer was composed of men who, none of them, had beards less than a foot long. The beard of one reached below his waist. About Thanksgiving Day target companies of fantasticals appear, dressed in all imaginable costumes.

Candidates for political offices may often be seen walking in front of target companies. They accompany them to the grounds, treat to drinks and act as judges of the shots.

Few companies in regular military organizations of this City go upon these excursions, with the exception of those in the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Eighty-fourth Regiments, which consist chiefly of Germans. The City cavalry and artillery companies, being generally German, also participate in these affairs, which are simply pleasure excursions, and have no designs upon the pockets of politicians.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union.

At a meeting of the corporators and subscribers to the funds of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, held at its rooms, No. 44 Franklin-street, on the 23d ult., the institution was organized as a corporation under and by virtue of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, May 15, 1868, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Charles P. Daly; Vice-President, James W. Gerard; Secretary, William B. Crosby; Treasurer, Moses S. Beach. Directors—Samuel Willetts, Charles P. Kirkland, Joseph P. Beach, Wm. Mackellar, John H. Parsons, Orange Judd, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, John D. Wolfe, George W. Matsell, Daniel Walford, Wm. H. H. Moore, A. P. Strout.

At the same meeting it was resolved that the thanks of the Union be tendered to John H. Parsons, Esq., counselor-at-law, for legal services gratuitously rendered, in aiding, during the past year, 232 workingwomen to recover wages unjustly withheld.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of an article that recently appeared in the daily papers, reflecting upon the Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., stating that the poor and sick of his parish were neglected while he was preaching in New-Jersey and elsewhere, and in order that the public mind may be disabused of such erroneous impressions, we would make the following statement, viz.: There is a dispensary in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity, where all poor and worthy persons receive medical attendance and medicine free of charge, those unable to attend being visited at their homes. The following medical gentlemen connected with the parish gratuitously attend, viz.: Drs. Strew, Pinkney, Corson, Donor, Taylor and Williams, one of whom is to be found daily at the dispensary from 11 to 12 A. M.

W. W. STREW, M. D.,
Chairman Dispensary Committee.
Howard Pinkney, M. D., Secretary.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular meeting yesterday.

It was ordered that proposals be obtained for furnishing 1,500 tons of coal for the out-door poor during the coming winter.

It was ordered that Keepers on duty at the Tombs Prison shall not leave the prison without the consent previously obtained of the Warden or, in his absence, of the Clerk.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the sum of $140,052 50 from Oct. 30 to Nov. 12, 1868, inclusive.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

New Benevolent Society.—The Franco-American Union Republican Club held their last meeting as a political organization last evening, at their rooms at No. 636 Broadway, when a new benevolent organization was perfected, embracing French, Swiss, and other foreigners, for the purpose of extending aid to all destitute persons speaking the French tongue. Mr. Joseph Strauss was unanimously elected President of the new Society, to hold office for two years. Messrs. Philip Van de Bente and H. Rye were elected Treasurer and Secretary. Application will be made to the Legislature at its next sessions for a charter. The Society will, no doubt, be the means of doing considerable good.

Police Descent on Two Disorderly Houses.—Justice Dodge, of Jefferson Market Police Court, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Jennie Bennett, the reputed proprietor of the disorderly house, No. 171 Greene, and the proprietor of a little place at No. 173 Greene-street, name unknown at present. Sergeant Henry Burden and several officers from the Court squad made a descent late last night upon both of these establishments, and arrested seventeen persons at No. 171 and fifteen persons at No. 173, all of whom were locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station, prior to their arraignment at the Court this morning.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.—The usual semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held last evening in the Society Library, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck in the chair. There was merely a quorum present, and after reading the minutes, some desultory conversation ensued in relation to the legal opinion of Mr. O'Conor on the subject of the point at issue between this Board and the Board of Charities and Correction. The Commissioners expressed a desire to take immediate action thereupon and shortly afterward adjourned.

Female Assistance Society.—The annual meeting of the Female Assistance Society was held yesterday, at 12 M., at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Rev. Dr. Hall delivered a brief address to the ladies, commending their good work and urging them to continued diligence in it. The officers were reëlected and the meeting adjourned. The Society is in a flourishing condition and is doing a great deal of good.

Fire in Rivington-street.—At 7 o'clock a fire occurred at No. 47 Rivington-street, on the third floor, occupied by Anton Traebert, which resulted in a loss to him of $50, covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the Hope. The building is owned by Augustine Traebert, and is only slightly damaged; insured for $3,500 in the Broadway.

Fire in Yonkers.—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the two-story frame dwelling on Main-street, Yonkers, occupied by Mark Hull. A loss of $500 on furniture and effects was thus occasioned. No insurance. Mrs. Jane Edie owns the building, and is damaged to the extent of $300: insured for $500 in the Yonkers Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident at West End.—Mrs. Mary Albut, an aged widow residing in West Side-avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon at West End station by being run over by a train of cars on the New-Jersey Railroad. She was returning from Hudson City, and in attempting to cross the track was struck by the locomotive, which passed over her, with the cars following it. When taken up she was found to be badly mangled, her limbs crushed to a shapeless mass and life utterly extinct. The body was removed to the house in West Side-avenue, where she had resided with her son. Coroner Warren was notified and will hold an inquest this evening.

Adroit Theft.—Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, a barrel of sugar which had been left standing in front of a grocery kept by Mr. Wm. Miller, at the corner of Bloomfield and North Fifth streets, Hoboken, was stolen and carried away by some thieves while the proprietor of the establishment was inside attending to his customers. The locality is one of the busiest places in Hoboken, and the store was filled with purchasers, who were constantly passing in and out; and the shrewd thieves doubtless relied upon this bustle and confusion to divert attention from their operations. So adroitly was the theft perpetrated that not a shadow of suspicion exists as to the persons who were concerned in it.

Larcenies in Jersey City.—At about 6 o'clock last evening a quantity of cloth, valued at $12, was stolen by some unknown person from a box in front of a dry goods store at No. 53 Newark-avenue. ....A boy named James Dougherty, aged 14 years, was arrested in Jersey City last evening for stealing a string of silver bells and other articles from a stable in South Second-street, belonging to Mr. Jacob Mendigo.

State Prison Keeper Appointed.—Gov. Ward, on Wednesday, appointed Mr. George A. Walker to the vacant position of Keeper of the State Prison at Trenton. Mr. Walker is a brother of the late keeper, and has assisted for a number of years in the care of the prison. He is, therefore, well qualified to discharge the duties of the position.

An Ordinance for the Better Prevention of Fires.—The Common Council of Jersey City passed an ordinance at its last meeting compelling owners of workshops and factories to build chimneys to a height of twenty-five feet above the highest part of any frame building within a distance of twenty-five feet from the factory or workshop. A section of the law also compels the owners of furnaces or steam boilers to inclose and cover them with a wall of brick or stone one foot in thickness.

Resignation.—Alderman Cassidy, of Jersey City, yesterday resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen, in consequence of a contemplated removal from the city. This is the second resignation received during the present year for the same reason.

Consolidation of Forces.—The officers of the Fourth Regiment of the New-Jersey State Militia have agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, for the organization of all the different military orders of the State into one force.

Coroner's Inquest.—The inquest on the body of Eli Coovu, the boy killed at the Erie Railway depot, on Monday evening last, has been postponed by Coroner Warren to this evening.

Touching Instance of Childish Devotion.—Three children in New-Brunswick got astray. One was about 6 years of age, the others 4 and 3. It was a wild region, and in wild weather, and at the edge of night. From signs, it seems that the 6 years old soon felt sure there was no hope of their being found, or finding themselves that night, and so it took measures at once for the safe keeping of its little ones. Putting them in the most sheltered nook it could find, it then stripped away the most of his own garments to put on them, and set out to gather dry sea-weed and brush to cover them up in and defend them. Quite a quantity of this had been gathered and piled about the babes into a sort of a nest, and there they lay when the people found them, still alive; but the six-year old matron and martyr lay out on the shore dead of the cold—lay beside the last pile of brush it had been able to gather, but was not able to bring in.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94¾ for both money and the account.
American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds ... 74¼
Erie Railway Shares ... 26¼
Illinois Centrals ... 96⅛

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 12—11:15 A. M.
Cotton—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands ... 10⅞d.@11d.
Middling Orleans ... 11⅛d.@11¼d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—11:15 A. M.
Tallow easier at 52s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 5s. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—1:30 P. M.
Consols 94¾ for both money and the account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds ... 74¼
Erie Railway Shares firmer and higher.
Illinois Centrals easier at ... 96⅛

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 12—1:30 P. M.
Cotton—The market is flat; prices have declined a fraction, and are now quoted as follows:
Middling Uplands ... 10⅝d.
Middling Orleans ... 11⅛d.
Provisions—Lard dull. Cheese, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.
Produce—Rosin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—1:30 P. M.
Linseed Oil, £28 10s. ⅌ ton. Tallow, 51s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton, 136f. ⅌ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.
Consols closed at 94⅜ for money and 94⅝ for account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds ... 74¼
Railway Stocks closed quiet.
Illinois Central ... 96⅛
Eries flat at 25⅞.
The official report of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of Specie in vault has decreased £119,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 12.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅞f or the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.
Cotton—The market closed dull at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands ... 10⅝d.
Middling Orleans ... 11⅛d.
The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.
Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged in tone and quotations.
Produce—Turpentine has advanced 6d., and is quoted at 28s. 6d. Petroleum is heavy; Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon. Other articles in the Produce market unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12—5 P. M.
Petroleum—Refined steady at 1s. 5¾d.; Spirits flat. Linseed Oil, £28 5s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Petroleum is firmer; Standard White advanced to 52f. 50c.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton market quiet; Tres Ordinaire, 136f.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Sugar—The market is quiet and prices are nominal; No. 12 D. S. is quoted at 8½ reals @8¾ reals ⅌ arrobe. Exchange—On Paris, 1¾@2 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@23 ⅌ cent. discount; in gold, 60 days sight, 4½@5 ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Exchange on New-York 1-10 ⅌ cent. premium, selling. Flour quiet and easier; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 75. Wheat active, but easier, at a decline of 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 15@$1 16½; No. 2 at $1 07½@$1 08; in the afternoon at $1 07⅝@$1 07. Corn very dull; No. 1, buyers at 79½c.; No. 2, 78c.@75c.; New Shelled, 60c., in store and on the track. Oats less active, but firmer; sales of No. 1 at 48¼c.@48⅝c. Rye quiet, at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 02; No. 2 at $1 01. Barley dull and heavy, at a decline of 5c.@6c., closing with no buyers of No. 2 over $1 46. Whisky declined 1c.; sales at 94c. Provisions firmer and more active. Mess Pork, $24 50; Ordinary Mess, $24; Extra Prime, $17; Sugar Hams, 12c.; Extra Mess Beef, $15; Green Shoulders, 7½c.; Rough Sides, 10½c.; Hams, 11½c.@11¾c. Lard dull at 17c. Beef Cattle quiet and steady; Cows and Steers $3 37½@$4 75. Live Hogs steady; the supply was light; Common to Medium $6 90@$7 50; Good to Strictly Choice $7 62½@$8 65. Freights more active; Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c., to Oswego 13c. Receipts to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Barley, 14,000 Live Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 4,500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Flour active and steady; sales 3,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White and $11 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair milling demand; sales of 2,400 bushels Amber State at $1 82½; 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 4,300 bushels Fair White Canada at $2, and 360 bushels Choice do. at $2 13. Corn scarce; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 1 at $1 08. Oats held at 67c. Barley quiet and no sales; Canada held at $2 05@$2 10. Rye and Peas nominal. Corn Meal, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$37 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13c., to New-York; Lumber, $5 25 to the Hudson. Lake Imports—9,900 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Barley, 553,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—550 bbls. Flour, 32,600 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Peas, 403,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Flour in moderate demand; Family, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 Red, $1 75. Corn dull and drooping; Old, 80c.; New, 55c.@58c. Oats quiet at 57c. for No. 1. Rye steady at $1 27@$1 28 for No. 1. Barley unsettled. Cotton declining; Middling, 22c. Whisky dull at $1. Hogs are in good demand and firmer at $7 25@$8. Green Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11c.; Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard lower at 15½c. Bulk Meats dull at 10½c.@13½c.@14½c.@14¾c. for packed Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Hams dull; Sugar-cured, 16½c.@17c. Butter dull at 30c.@35c. Eggs firm at 30c. Gold, 133⅝. Money tight.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; nominal at 19c. for Crude and 25½c.@26c. for Refined. Flour better and firmer; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 25@$8 for Common to Good Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family; $9@$10 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family; $11@$13 for Fancy. Wheat—Receipts of Prime small; Inferior notwanted; Red $1, 85@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 15. Rye steady at $1 50. Corn greatly unsettled; Yellow, $1 16; Mixed Western, $1 12@$1 14. Oats in good demand; sales 6,000 bushels Western at 70c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $28. Lard, 16⅞c.@17. Coffee steady at 14c.@17½c., gold, for Rio; 16c. for Laguayra. Other Groceries unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton lower and weak; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 6,533 bales; exports, 3,646 bales. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜. Sterling Exchange, 144½@146. New-York Sight Exchange, par@⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. Sugar firm and active at unchanged rates. Molasses active and 1c.@2c. higher. Flour—Low grades are firm; Superfine, $6 75; Choice, $9 25@$12. Corn—The market is bare; New, $1@$1 05. Oats unchanged. Bran unchanged. Hay $30 50. Pork dull at $31 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14⅞c.@15c.; Clear Rib, 18⅝c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19⅛c. Lard dull and nominal; tierce, 17c.@21c. Coffee steady; Prime Rio, 16⅛@16⅜c.; Fair, 14½c.; stock in first hands, 3,098 bags.

SUFFALO (BUFFALO), Thursday, Nov. 12.
Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 190,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Freights inactive and nominal. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 10,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 77; 15,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio at $1 85, and 1 car White Michigan at $2 20. Corn quiet and firm; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 98c.; car lots do. at 98c.@$1. Oats scarce and steady at 60c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal. Highwines, $1 05. Mess Pork—New Heavy, $27; Light, $26. Lard—New, 17⅛c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton dull; Middling Upland nominally 24⅛c. Flour quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $8@$10 50; do. Family, $10 75@$11 75; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $8@$10 75; do. Family, $11@$12 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $8@$9 25; do. Family, $10@$10 75. Wheat a shade better, but not quotably higher. Corn firm; New White, $1 75@$1 85. Oats dull; Prime, 65c.@70c.; Ordinary, 50c.@60c. Rye nominal. Mess Pork firm at $29@$29 50. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17⅜c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 13⅝c.@14c.; Hams, 19c.@22c. Lard dull at 18c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 20c. Flour firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extra, $5 60@$6; Double Extra, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat, $1 45@$1 75 for Low Prime to Choice Red; $1 85@$2 10 for Fancy Red and White Spring; $1 15 for No. 2, and $1 18 for No. 1. Corn heavy at 75c.@80c. for Old. Oats dull at 48c.@51c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $29 25; New, $25 50@$26. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 17⅞c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Lard—Choice New Kettle, 15⅞c. Cattle unchanged. Hogs scarce and in demand at $6@$7 50.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Flour quiet. Wheat—White unchanged; Amber declined 2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $2; White Michigan, $1 76½; Amber, $1 66@$1 66½; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 95. Corn inactive and lower; sales of No. 1 at 87c.; Michigan at 86½c.; Rejected, 84c. Oats steady at 53c. for No. 1. Rye unchanged. Freights dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Flour quiet but steady, at unchanged prices. Wheat unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 28; No. 2 at $1 10. Corn dull at 83c. for No. 1. Oats steady at 49c. for No. 2. Rye weak at $1 02, delivered. Barley nominal at $1 40, delivered. Receipts to-day—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Tobacco—Sales, 28 hhds.; Lugs to Cutting Leaf, $6 50@$10. Cotton, 21c. Live Hogs, $7 50@$7 75. Corn; old, 85c.@90c.; new, 53c.@60c. Oats, 58c.@60c. Wheat, $1 80@$1 90. Rye, $1 25@$1 30. Superfine Flour, $5 50@$6. Bacon—Shoulders, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17⅞c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18⅛c.@18⅜c. Free Whisky, $1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton dull and easier; sales, 60 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 1,595 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,957 bales; exports of the week, 5,929 bales; sales of the week, 921 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,729 bales; stock, 7,280 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Spirits Turpentine, 41½c. Resin, $1 50@$1 55 for Strained. Crude Turpentine, $2 75. Tar, $2 30. Cotton, 21½c.@22c. for Mixed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton dull and lower; sales, 850 bales; Middlings, 22⅝c.; receipts, 1,968 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,969 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton market steady; sales, 545 bales; receipts, 783 bales; Middlings, 21½c.@21⅝c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton market quiet; sales 700 bales; Middling, 22½c.; receipts, 349 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Flour, $5 25@$6 25. Wheat—Choice for shipping, $1 75. Legal-tenders, 74.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 12.
Cotton—Receipts, 1,551 bales; exports, 2,274 bales. Flour, $5 50@$12. Corn, 90c.@95c. Oats, 65c. Pork, $28. Lard, 17c. Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Flour and Cotton markets unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 134⅜.

[Advertisement.]
"Push Things."—This is Knox's motto, and by pushing things, particularly his elegant Winter Hats, has rendered himself totally indifferent to the panic of Wall-street and other outside influences. It is his mission to sell Hats, and none do it better or more extensively than the popular hatter of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Herman	Oct. 31	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Nov. 14	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Nov. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Nov. 14	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 12—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Geo. Turvill, Mrs. Chalcraft, Miss Chalcraft, Edgar Olcott, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Rev. A. Watson and wife, Capt. F. Hallet, C. Scott, Miss Scott, Joseph Youngs, and 150 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets...... 4 44 | Moon rises... 5 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 50 | Gov. Island. 7 39 | Hell Gate.. 9 01

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Mary M. Roberts, Barnaby, Galveston, Smith & Dunning; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston, A. Leary.

Ships Duke of Argyle, (Br.,) McLean, London, Godeffroy & Co.; E. H. Taylor, Anderson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks S. L. Dunstan, (Br.,) Walsh, London, Howard & Willey; Freden, (Norw.,) Ingelreisen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Edye & Brock; Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Brilliant, (Br.,) Merrie, Liverpool via Wilmington, Heney & Parker; Ceres, (N. G.,) Locken, Bahia for orders, via Richmond, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gilmer Meredith, Ayres, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; H. B. Wheeler, Bacon, Portland, Baxter & Merrill; Winfield, Loring, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schooners Garibaldi, (Br.,) Sadler, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C.; Georgia Tode, Davis, East Weymouth, G. Boardman; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Brown & Co.; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Adelija, Wright, Havana, Collins & Powell.

Arrived.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.
Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.
Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Mansanilla 20 ds., with cedar, palm leaf, &c., to Waydell & Co.
Schr. yacht Restless, Roff, Norfolk Nov. 9, in ballast to Douglas. Nov. 10, off the Tavern Houses, experienced a severe gale from E. N. E., during which lost jib, jib topsail and flying jib, and was compelled to cut away jibboom and all standing gear to prevent going ashore. Passed Sandy Hook 10 A. M. 11th inst.
Schr. yacht Dauntless, Lyons, Norfolk Nov. 9, in ballast to James G. Bennett, Jr.
Schr. Carrie Wells, Lawson, St. Andrew's, U. S. of Colombia, 22 ds., with cocoanuts to G. Wessels.
Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.
Schr. Tennessee, Cread, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.
Schr. Oliver Avery, Jameson, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.
Schr. A. W. Godfrey, Sears, Augusta, Me., 5 ds., with timber for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. C. Moore, Ingersoll, Poughkeepsie, for New-Haven.
Schr. Watchman, Dority, Elizabethport, for Newberryport.
Schr. T. E. French, Lowden, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.
Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Alexandria, for New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Sheridan, Elizabethport, for Middletown.
Schr. Mary Alice, Smith, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Volant, McFarley, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Peters & Co.
Schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Warrenton, Lord, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to Peters & Co.
Schr. A. G. Bentley, Huntley, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. M. P. Stephenson, Thompson, Rondout, for Middletown.
Schr. Sunbeam, Hawley, Port Johnson, for Stonington.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. Comstock, Keany, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. P. Benjamin, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Ella Hay, Comstock, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Eddy, Thompson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. L. B. Linsheimer, Gardiner, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Hannah Blakeman, Jones, Providence.
Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oregon, Gott, Rockland.
Schr. Revenue, Gandy, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans.
Schr. Adeline Hamlin, Davis, Boston.
Schr. S. B. Bulkley, Bulkley, New-Haven.
Schr. Atlantic, Strout, Bangor via Providence.
Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robert Smith, Bascon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Bay State, Hull, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Globe, Derring, Bangor via Providence.
Schr. M. M. Pate, Davis, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. John Brewer, Brewer, Newburg, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. B. McIntyre, Miller, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Bliss, Peck, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Geo. Gillum, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. E. P. Simpson, Brown, Providence.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphier, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sarah H. Thomas, Arnold, Boston.
Schr. Albert Fields, Petit, New-Haven.
Schr. James Fitch, Crocker, New-London.
Schr. Frank Walter, Corson, New-Haven.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Charter, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Aid, Smith, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sunnyside, Ellis, Providence.
Schr. Coaster, Muldoon, New-Haven.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Nettie Chase, Hamilton, Portland.
Schr. Damon, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. St. James, Keefe, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. Niantic, Horcutt, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Davis, Elizabethport, for Warren.
Schr. Lady Jane, Wood, Elizabethport.
Sloop Southport, Bradley, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Sloop W. S. Mount, Davis, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Elizabethport, for Providence.
BELOW—Brig Louhena, (Br.,) from Windsor, N. S.
SANDY HOOK, sundown—Wind light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships America, for Bremen; Tarifa, Liverpool; Morro Castle, Havana; Herman Livingston, Savannah; Virgo, Charleston; Albemarle, Richmond. Ships Pomona, Liverpool; Minnehaha, Londonderry; Ironsides, Mobile. Bark Bolivia, Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12—Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; bark Anedell, for a British port.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 10—Arr. schrs. Alice Oakes, New-York for Calais; Emma, Newburyport for New-York; Evelyn, New-York for Boston; Ocean Queen, Addie M. Chadwick, Georgetown for Boston; Sea Flower, Millbridge for Portland. Wind N. E.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12—Arr. steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—Arr. ships Cultivator and Aurora, from New-York.

Cld. ships Yosemite, for Liverpool, with 1,250 tons of wheat; Emma Morit, for Rio Janeiro, with 420 tons of flour.

11th—Sld. ships Maria, for Rio Janeiro, and Industry, for Callao.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12—Cld. steamships Gen. Barnes, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12—Cld. steamships Ashland, for New-York; Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Gem, Jones, from Bordeaux, which arrived 11th inst. and anchored in Lower Bay, came up this A. M., 12th, and reports having had heavy W. and N. W. winds for the last 3 weeks, and moderate weather previously.

The bark Emma, (Norw.,) Gunderson, from Bordeaux, which arrived 11th, is consigned to E. Cavius, De Ruyter & Co., and reports: Oct. 14, lat. 38, lon. 29 30, spoke ship James F. Patten, from Akyab for Falmouth, 124 ds. out—(since reported wrecked near the mouth of the Weser.)

The steamship Marmion lies as before reported. The New-York Submarine Company have a large force of men and divers at work, and will save all the cargo.

The schr. Mary E. Williams, from Gibraltar for New York, with fruit, ran ashore at Jones' Inlet, Hempstead Beach, L. I., bilged, and is full of water. The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Rescue, Capt. Mitchell, went to her assistance shortly after daybreak 12th inst.

The steamship Virgo has taken the place of the Monterey in Leary's line for Charleston, and sailed 12th inst. Shippers will insure accordingly.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Oct. 22, brig Isola, for New-York, to sail in 2 days.

HAVANA, Nov. 12—The steamship Eagle, from New-York, arrived at this port this morning.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

WINTER CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season is immense. It has been cut and made in strict accordance with the prevailing fashions of the day, and among the extensive assortment will be found patterns and styles to suit the young, middle-aged and the elderly, for any occasion or occupation, or can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$10.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$15.
$18.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$18.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been for years celebrated for their convenience and the comfort they give to the wearer. Men of business can in a few minutes select a suit adapted to their requirements, for the stock embraces all the newest and most serviceable goods manufactured for the present season.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$25.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$25.
$28.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$28.
$30.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$30.
$35.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$35.
$40.	SUIT COMPLETE.	$40.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (which they make a specialty) embraces every novelty in style of garment and texture of material, both in SUITS and OVERCOATS, for all ages from 3 to 16 years. The extensive range of sizes kept in stock renders perfect fitting almost a certainty, or any garment can be made to measure at short notice.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.

$5.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$5.
$8.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$8.
$10.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$10.
$12.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$12.
$15.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$15.
$20.	SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys.	$20.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces an extensive assortment of all the most desirable styles and patterns. The prices ranging from $8 to $50.
OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in the country to order their CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.
Rules and Price List sent free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.

COMPLETE AND VERY STYLISH STOCK OF
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.
WADE & CUMMING,
NOS. 263 AND 265 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Corner 23d-st.,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
ALL OUR GOODS ARE WELL MADE, SUPERB IN FIT, UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1852.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required, NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20

WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.
Dinner sets, 130 pieces ... $30 00. Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces ... 7 00.
Dinner plates, ⅌ dozen ... 2 50.
Tea Plates, ⅌ dozen ... 1 82.
Cups and saucers, ⅌ dozen, 24 pieces ... 2 50.
Water goblets, ⅌ dozen ... 2 30. Good article.
Gold band and fancy-colored tea sets from $10 to $15.
WHITE PARISIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the country, and money collected on delivery.
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Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

GAS FIXTURES.
A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. Also, a choice selection of
CLOCKS
in French bronze, marble and gilt; strike the hour and half-hour; have low tick and pleasant strike, and as time-keepers warranted equal to the best. Prices very moderate. JOHN TRIGGS, No. 703 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

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Catarrh invalids treated successfully by Henry A. Daniels, M. D., surgeon, No. 144 Lexington-av., N. Y.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
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GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.